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OTHER-PARIS: Thursday, cloudy.
(62-64). Fries variable. LONDON:
y and sunny. Temp. 18-15 (64-55).
y spells and showers. CHANGING:
ONE: Thursday sunny. Temp. 24-7
YORK: Thursday sunny. Temp.

AL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

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MEETING—Yigal Allon and Cyrus Vance at the U.S. Embassy yesterday.

ice Reassures Allon on Arms, Israeli 'Special Relationship'

Flora Lewis

May 11 (NYT).—State Secretary Cyrus Vance reassured Yigal Allon in the lobby of the U.S. Embassy here, Mr. Vance said, that the United States would continue to support Israel's "special relationship" with the United States, and that the United States would continue to support Israel's "special relationship" with the United States.

The two had met over lunch at the embassy today so that the United States could inform the Israelis directly on President Carter's recent series of talks with the leaders of Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

Just before his talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Geneva on Monday, President Carter strengthened the U.S. commitment to support a "Palestinian homeland."

ry Sees Opportunity

Britain Set Consultations Rhodesia Power Transfer

May 11 (UPI).—The United States is to launch "intensive" talks with Rhodesia on a transfer of power to a new government, Foreign Secretary said today.

Rhodesian constitutional conference. If preliminary talks show any prospect of agreement, the officials said, they might be followed by a constitutional conference later, though perhaps not until after elections and independence.

There has been considerable confusion in the last few days over reports from Soviet and Arab sources that PLO leader Yasser Arafat is ready to accept UN Resolution 242, recognizing Israel, provided Israel is ready to recognize the Palestinian claim to a homeland.

parliament statement, said that a British group headed by a senior official will visit, including Salisbury.

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Appeals Are Planned U.S. Court Overturns Ban On Concorde N.Y. Landing

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—A ban on landings of supersonic Concorde jetliners at Kennedy Airport was declared illegal today by a federal judge.

U.S. District Court Judge Milton Pollack granted a request by Air France and British Airways to lift the temporary ban ordered by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, ruling that the agency's ban "is in irreconcilable conflict . . . with federal supremacy."

Air France immediately announced it would begin daily scheduled Concorde flights from Paris to New York on June 20, and British Airways said it would probably begin on the same date.

But legal appeals from the Port Authority, environmental and suburban community groups opposed to the aircraft because of its noise levels, are likely to delay the announced date.

In his 31-page decision, Judge Pollack noted that the U.S. government had authorized two Concorde flights daily to and from Kennedy, but the Port Authority had blocked them "without trial."

"How can you have a fair trial without test landings," he said, and pointed out that, when differences arise between federal and local authorities, the local generally give way.

"Isn't that the ball game?" he asked. He added that his job was not to decide noise questions. Reaction to the judge's ruling was immediate, with British and French officials expressing delight, and anti-Concorde forces here voicing extreme dismay and vowing to fight all the way to the Supreme Court.

A spokesman for the Port Authority, which twice postponed decisions on landing rights, said his general counsel, Patrick Falvey, would file his appeal to the



RULES ON CONCORDE—Judge Milton Pollack in his chambers after yesterday's ruling.

decision the same day the airlines file the enabling papers, but he declined to say on what ground.

Today's decision was a major victory for the French and British governments, although the fight for landing rights apparently has some rounds to go.

The lobbying, legal and public relations effort by both governments has cost an estimated \$4 million.

The lucrative route to New York is vital to British Airways and Air France, who concede they have lost \$54 million on the SST in its first year of operation.

Judge Pollack's ruling was made in a suit by the British and French to force the Port Authority to allow the Concorde to land at Kennedy for a trial period, as authorized by the federal government on Feb. 4 of last year.

In Washington, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams issued a statement reiterating that it had

been the federal government's position all along that the plane should be allowed a 16-month trial period at Kennedy, as well as at Dulles Airport, outside Washington.

"We will review the terms and conditions of Judge Pollack's decision to determine what effect, if any, it has on the previously stated policy of the Department of Transportation," Mr. Adams said.

The Concorde has been flying to Dulles on the test basis since last spring, when William Coleman, who was transportation secretary in the Ford administration, authorized the 16-month test in both cities. The British-French lawsuit argued that the Port Authority's ban was thus illegal.

In Paris, French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillès said he felt "great satisfaction and great joy."

"This is the decision we had hoped for," he said at a press conference. "It is clear that all barriers are illegal. That is exactly what the French government, and Air France and British Airways, always maintained."

"We believe the route is now open and the most difficult part of the battle is over."

Community groups opposed to the plane because of its noise and pollution levels said they planned to appeal Judge Pollack's ruling.

"We will not give up," said Carol Berman, a member of the Emergency Coalition to Stop the SST. "We will fight this all the way to the Supreme Court. I am horrified by the decision."

Richard Wiggs, leader of the Anti-Concorde Project, a broadly-based British group opposed to the SST, reacted with astonishment to Judge Pollack's decision.

"I don't know what's got into the man," Mr. Wiggs said. "We've all heard of judges who make damned bad decisions and no doubt this is one of them. But surely the Port Authority will appeal and I hope they will get a stay rather than having Concorde start flights next month."

The decision did not mean that the test period would begin immediately. Judge Pollack directed that lawyers for both sides submit to him within 10 days a proposal on how the Concorde tryout will be handled.

When Judge Pollack reserved decision in the case on April 28, he suggested to a Port Authority lawyer that he read some related court decisions "to help the Port Authority believe it is still part of the United States." Consequently, the SST's foes were not surprised by the decision.

President Carter, in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. aired May 2, reiterated his stand that he favored permitting the Concorde to land at Kennedy. But he repeated his view that the final decision rested with the Port Authority.

However, Judge Pollack said the federal government—not the bi-state agency—had jurisdiction over landing rights at Kennedy, which is operated by the Port Authority.

"The Port Authority resolution must give way under the supremacy clause of the Constitution," he declared.

He cited former Secretary Coleman's order for the 16-month trial, which had what the judge called "careful restrictive terms" to minimize noise annoyances.

This could have meant the end of Mr. Schmidt's precarious majority in parliament. Only five defections are needed to defeat his coalition government. Late last night, denying any connection with the threatened revolt, the Ministry of Research and Technology agreed to the freeze. It affects only part of the program.

According to the ministry's spokesman Alwin Siemke, the prototype fast-breeder, liquid-metal reactor that has been under construction near the Dutch border in Kalkar since 1973 will not be included in the freeze.

Carter's Suggestions Are Accepted

NATO to Review Ties to East, Arms Buying

By James Goldsborough

LONDON, May 11 (NYT).—The 15 nations of the NATO council today accepted President Carter's call for separate studies on East-West relations and more equitable weapons procurement, and agreed that next year's spring meeting should be held in Washington.

Winding up the two-day session here for which Mr. Carter made his first trip abroad, the

council reviewed two documents on preparations for the 35-nation Belgrade East-West conference next month, and reiterated a call for "human rights and fundamental freedoms" throughout the world.

"But we are not approaching the Belgrade conference in a spirit of confrontation with the Eastern European countries," said NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

The preparatory conference for the Belgrade meeting, which will review the results of the 1975 Helsinki security conference, will be held next month. The full conference is scheduled for the fall.

Mr. Luns said that Mr. Carter's keynote speech yesterday had been well received. He said that the allied response had been "very positive" to Mr. Carter's proposals.

He also said that the Netherlands, which had been scheduled to host the NATO council next May, had put off its turn in favor of the United States. Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl "agreed to receive his colleagues in two years," Mr. Luns said. "He is being very optimistic since Dutch elections are in two weeks."

Mr. Luns is from the Dutch Catholic party; Mr. den Uyl is a Laborite.

The NATO communiqué echoed most of the points raised by Mr. Carter yesterday, calling for more progress in SALT and troop reduction negotiations with the

Eastern Europeans and a thorough review of the Helsinki final act in Belgrade.

Mr. Luns declined to give the details of the two voluminous studies that NATO has completed on implementation of the final act, saying only that "not one part of the Helsinki agreement will be forgotten or allowed to lapse."

The three-page communiqué seconded the Carter call for a fresh study of East-West relations and how they are likely to evolve in the future. That study, and another whose aim is to give the Europeans a greater share of NATO armament contracts, will be prepared for the Washington meeting next year.

Mr. Luns said that there had

been considerable discussion of Spanish entry into NATO at this meeting, adding that the council was now awaiting Spanish elections, which are to be held June 15. He said that the former opposition of the northern NATO countries, particularly Denmark and Norway, appeared to be abating.

Tass Sees Buildup
MOSCOW, May 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that the meeting showed that NATO is "not a defensive, but an aggressive military alliance."

A commentary by Tass said decisions made at the session would "further build up the military might of the North Atlantic alliance."

A Concession to Domestic Critics

Bonn Forced to Slow Nuclear Research

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 11 (NYT).—The West German government, faced with growing political opposition, is being forced to slow research on the plutonium-based reactors Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government still is committed to developing fast-breeder reactors that produce large quantities of plutonium—the prime ingredient of atomic bombs.

But officials conceded today that they have been forced to agree to freeze 123 million marks (\$51.7 million) in funds earmarked for research and development of fast-breeder technology until the government can convince skeptics in parliament that it is not too costly or too dangerous.

Last month, President Carter cut off government support for development of fast-breeder reactors in the United States. He did not call on other nations to follow suit but clearly hoped that the U.S. example would be taken seriously here and elsewhere in Europe.

Strongly Committed
Mr. Schmidt's government, strongly committed to making the West German nuclear-power industry a leader internationally, announced two weeks ago that it would request 27 million marks over the next five years for research and development of fast-breeder reactors.

An aide, Dr. Armin Grunewald, said today that, as far as he knew, Mr. Schmidt had not mentioned the possibility of freezing part of the program to President Carter during their talks on nuclear and economic issues in London last weekend.

The reason for the freeze is more closely connected with West German domestic politics and with Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party's increasing weakness and disunity than with Mr. Carter's opposition to potentially dangerous nuclear technology.

A small group of leftist parliamentary deputies from the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, where there were particularly intense and violent demonstrations against nuclear power last winter, said they would break party discipline and vote against the government budget if the fast-breeder program stayed in.

This could have meant the end of Mr. Schmidt's precarious majority in parliament. Only five defections are needed to defeat his coalition government. Late last night, denying any connection with the threatened revolt, the Ministry of Research and Technology agreed to the freeze. It affects only part of the program.

According to the ministry's spokesman Alwin Siemke, the prototype fast-breeder, liquid-metal reactor that has been under construction near the Dutch border in Kalkar since 1973 will not be included in the freeze.

He added, "The federal government, of course, still supports fast breeders on the grounds that they are one of the ways of overcoming scarcity of fuel resources."

In Europe, the French, British, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



DISCUSS CRASH—Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, left, and Gen. Mordechai Gur emerging from the Cabinet meeting where they discussed crash of military helicopter.

54 Soldiers Die in Israeli Helicopter Crash

TEL AVIV, May 11 (AP).—An Israeli Air Force helicopter crashed in the occupied West Bank last night, killing all 54 service-men aboard, the military announced today.

Gen. Mordechai Gur, the military chief of staff, said at a news conference that it was the worst air force disaster in Israel's history.

The huge Sikorsky CH-53 plowed into the sandy ground five miles west of the Jordan River and exploded, Gen. Gur said.

An inquiry committee, established soon after the crash, quickly ruled out the possibility of an

attack by Palestinian guerrillas in the East Bank or Jordanian gunners just across the river, he said.

Dragged on Ground
The helicopter was the last of a formation that took off on maneuvers, Gen. Gur said. It climbed a few hundred yards, then lost altitude. It hit an undulation on the plain below, dragged on the ground for several dozen feet and exploded, he said.

The chief of staff said no cause could be immediately singled out for the crash. He said the U.S.-built plane was a "wonderful" aircraft with no record of significant malfunctions.

The helicopter that crashed was relatively new, having logged 1,150 hours, and its pilot a veteran with 1,100 hours of experience on Sikorskys.

The pilot was cautious enough to order four men off the helicopter before takeoff, to avoid overloading, Gen. Gur said. The soldiers aboard carried live ammunition, but the general said it was too early to say whether this had caused the explosion.

Military censors delayed publication for 18 hours until all the families of the dead were notified.

A Week Before Elections

Israel Lacks Major Campaign Issue

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, May 11 (NYT).—With less than a week to go before parliamentary elections are held, the campaign has yet to produce an overriding central issue. However, there has been a fierce drive for votes by a total of 22 political groups.

The major focus in next Tuesday's election, in which about 80 per cent of Israel's 2.2 million eligible voters are expected to participate, is due to be on three groups—the governing Labor

party; the Likud, the major opposition organization; and the Democratic Movement for Change, a political newcomer that has grown rapidly.

There are many issues in Israel—both foreign and domestic. But the platforms of the major parties, eager to gain the votes of the independents and to poach on each other's electoral pre- serves, have clouded their positions on many of the key issues and proposed a series of splendid generalities.

The three groups differ principally on what to do with the

territory Israel captured during the 1967 war.

The Labor party advocates territorial concessions based on an eventual agreement with the Arabs—more lands returned for a greater degree of cooperation. Likud adopted an annexationist plank regarding the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Democratic Movement for Change disavowed step-by-step diplomatic measures and called for concessions on the West Bank in return for a full peace with the Arabs.

Economic Problems

Despite economic problems of a major order, including an inflation rate of 35 per cent last year as well as major strikes, none has emerged in the campaign as a major issue.

And no single personality has galvanized the electorate to a major degree. Some Israelis feel that there is a general souring on politics affecting many voters who have become disillusioned by the recent scandals and revelations of cronyism in the Labor party hierarchy.

The party's most recent jolt was the result of the withdrawal on April 8 of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as a candidate for a second term, because he and his wife, Lea, had lied about bank accounts in the United States. The accounts were violations of Israeli currency regulations.

The Labor party, now headed by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, the party's new candidate for prime minister and a political foe of Mr. Rabin, is striving to persuade independent voters that Labor deserves to continue governing the nation, as it has since Israel was founded in 1948.

The Likud bloc, headed by Menachem Begin, has been featuring the Labor party's recent travails in its advertisements. A recent television spot was filmed against a background of a fancy boat marina and had a Likud member saying, "I won't be sitting in prison with all the big shots."

The Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Prof. Yigael Yadin, an archaeologist, has called for trimming the bureaucracy, reform of the electoral system to better approach the concept of one-man, one-vote and a greater emphasis on the country's social ills.

Pro-Syrian Gets Lebanese Post

BEIRUT, May 11 (UPI).—Eugene Victor Khoury, chief of staff of the Lebanese Army, appointed a pro-Syrian officer yesterday as army commander in southern Lebanon, military sources said.

The sources said Gen. Khoury named Maj. Ibrahim Shabane, a member of the pro-Syrian "Vanguard" group, as commander of the Lebanese Army during the 19-month civil war, to command Lebanese forces in the region along the Israeli border. He also appointed Maj. Fakhri al-Hajj, the leader of the "Vanguard" group, as commander of the eastern Bekaa region.

The appointments appeared to confirm that Damascus is keeping a close watch on the slow reconstruction of the fragmented Lebanese Army.



MINE DISASTER—Relatives react to report that 25 miners were either killed or trapped by a coal mine explosion in Ashibetsu, on Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Ulraleftists Responsible

El Salvador Minister Killed by Kidnappers

SAN SALVADOR, May 11 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mauricio Borbonovo, who was kidnapped by ultraleftists three weeks ago, has been found murdered, his family said yesterday. The government had rejected the kidnappers' demands for release of political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Borbonovo.

A family spokesman said that the body was found by police last night near a road about 10 miles southwest of San Salvador. Mr. Borbonovo had been shot three times in the head with a 22-caliber weapon, the spokesman said.

Mr. Borbonovo, 37, was a mem-

ber of one of El Salvador's wealthiest business families and had been foreign minister for five years. He was kidnapped from his home April 19 by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Front.

In a statement to the press this morning the kidnappers said they killed Mr. Borbonovo as part of "a prolonged revolutionary war to establish socialism" in El Salvador.

They said, "The operation aimed to achieve the freedom of 37 political prisoners in the hands of the Molina, (President Arturo Armando Molina) tyranny and unmask its crimes international."

It said that Mr. Borbonovo was "executed" yesterday "as part of the prolonged war that

the FFL is continuing until it achieves a final popular revolution toward socialism."

The body was discovered by a police patrol near Santa Tecla, a suburb where the Borbonovo family headquarters its various enterprises.

Demand Rejected

President Molina's military-dominated government had rejected the front's demand for the release of 37 prisoners in exchange for Mr. Borbonovo's life. The President said two weeks ago that the government had only 9 of the 37 persons in custody.

The family offered a ransom, which was rejected. The President ignored repeated appeals from the Roman Catholic Church, the family, political and labor groups and diplomatic pressure from half a dozen countries to negotiate with the kidnappers.

The outlawed Communist party, in leaflets, urged the government to negotiate. The party said that other prisoners could be substituted for those whose release was demanded by the front.

Zaire's Forces Said to Retake Town of Kasaji

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 11 (UPI).—Government troops recaptured the town of Kasaji today, forcing invading Katanga rebels back closer to the Angolan border, Western diplomatic sources said.

The government news agency, AZAP, said that President Mobutu Sese Seko will set up official headquarters at Kolwezi, in the heart of invaded Shaba Province, and said he told them, "I will not leave Shaba until Dilo is recaptured."

Dilo, on the Angolan border, was among the first three towns taken by rebels who crossed the border into Zaire on March 8.

The government issued no immediate confirmation of the report that Kasaji was recaptured. The news of Kasaji was the first report from the front since a combined Zairian-Mozambican troops recaptured Sanikwa six days ago.

Sanikwa is 30 kilometers east of Kasaji. Official statements on the situation in Shaba Province have said only that the status quo is being maintained to the advantage of loyalist troops.

Protesters Urge Bhutto's Ouster

KARACHI, May 11 (Reuters).—Demonstrators today blocked roads and threw stones at private vehicles during a daylong strike to back opposition demands that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto resign as Pakistan's Prime Minister.

Buses, taxis and other public transport were off the streets and most offices and shops were closed. In a move to preempt the strike, authorities imposed a curfew which left the streets virtually deserted.

The nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance, whose leaders are in jail, has accused Mr. Bhutto of rigging the March general elections.

Leftist Alliance In France Upset By Communists

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—The Communist party's unilateral announcement that it would cost about 500 billion francs (\$100 billion) to put the Socialist-Communist common program into operation rocked the leftist alliance yesterday.

The Communists announced the financing plan apparently without consulting their Socialist allies. There was no official Socialist party comment, but some Socialists privately expressed strong doubts about the Communist publication.

It was the first political break in months in the leftist alliance, which was formed in 1972.

The Communists published their cost estimate two days before Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was scheduled to debate Prime Minister Raymond Barre on television.

Robert Fabre, leader of the Radical Left party, said, "It will be easy for the Prime Minister to be ironic about the billions of the Communist party."

U.K. Detective Guilty In Pornography Case

LONDON, May 11 (UPI).—The former chief of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad was found guilty today of accepting bribes from a pornography peddler.

Alfred Moody, a former detective chief superintendent, was convicted on three charges. The jury was still considering 37 other charges against Moody, 51, and five other former detectives.

News Analysis

Carter Human Rights Stance Showing Signs of Moderation

By Charles Mohr

LONDON, May 11 (NYT).—Although President Carter continued during the Western summit talks in London to express his "concern" about the issue of human rights in countries with oppressive governments, he had apparently long before begun to take a more conventional, cautious and diplomatic approach to the problem.

Several weeks ago, it was learned, Mr. Carter received a second letter from Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov. But a decision was made not to have Mr. Carter answer the letter, as he had done when Mr. Sakharov, a physicist who helped develop Soviet nuclear

weapons, had written on Jan. 21. Some of the other Western leaders who met with the President here had previously expressed alarm, mostly in private, that his outspoken criticism of political repression in the Soviet Union might endanger the atmosphere of détente and the prospect for successful negotiations to limit strategic arms.

Had they been watching very carefully, however, they might have noticed that Mr. Carter already apparently had begun to swing around to their view that more can be accomplished by quiet diplomatic pressures than by open criticism of the Kremlin. Mr. Carter has continued to say he "reserves the right" to speak out about human rights violations but he has not commented on a

specific case of such oppression since March 1.

Even on that occasion Mr. Carter was beginning to show a more cautious attitude. He permitted Vice-President Walter Mondale to be photographed with Vladimir Bukovsky, an outspoken and now exiled Soviet political dissident, but forbade photographs of himself with Mr. Bukovsky. Since that meeting there is no record of Mr. Carter or the State Department speaking out about any specific individual or cause entangled in oppression, although the President has continued to say he would "never back down" on his human rights stand.

Mr. Carter's language yesterday in a speech to heads of government of 14 NATO nations

Emigration Requests Decline

E. Germany Seems Confident Political Unrest Under Control

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, May 11 (NYT).—After almost a year of political tension brought on by new stirrings of independence among the country's 17 million persons the East German authorities appear confident that they have regained full control.

"On the surface, things are calm once again," an East German intellectual who is critical of the regime noted recently. He said that the number of persons seeking to emigrate to the West had dropped after new restrictions were put into force early this year.

A West German diplomat stationed in East Berlin said that the number of East Germans asking the West Germans for advice had fallen from about 250 a week at the end of last year to about half that figure now.

To cope with the situation, the Communists have used methods ranging from repression to encouragement. In January, facing tens of thousands of applicants for exit papers, the authorities temporarily barred East Germans from access to the West German Embassy.

Public Ceremony

But now prominent writers whose protest last fall against the forced exile of the poet and singer Wolf Biermann brought tensions to a high point may public their work in East Germany without interference. Several were invited to sign their books at a public ceremony in East Berlin on May Day.

A dissident writer, Stefan Heym, visited West Berlin a few days ago, for the first time since the Biermann case. Previously, Mr. Heym had turned down such invitations, saying he feared he might be barred from returning to his home in East Berlin, as Mr. Biermann was last November.

Mr. Heym and another East Berlin intellectual told a visitor of plans to buy summer houses on East Germany's Baltic coast if the authorities gave their permission. A desire to buy property in this Communist country clearly indicates a belief in a stable situation.

On the other hand, a number of actors and others involved in the protest movement still are on a blacklist, unable to obtain contracts. A writer who has worked in the film industry said that three of her scripts had been rejected since last year.

Without Reason

But she remarked that the East Germans had avoided most of the excesses with which the Czechs, Polish and Soviet authorities sought to stamp out dissident movements. "Here," she said, "no one had to fear being jailed without reason or being thrown out of his house."

For the average East German, the government's restrictive guidelines, introduced clandestinely and never officially, make emigration almost impossible. Applicants are told they may lose their jobs and even go to jail if they make their complaints public.

Still, Erich Honacker, the East German Communist party leader, is known to have told officials, to devote care and attention to persons who have genuine grievances.

"I know of an engineer in Bitterfeld who was given an un-

skilled factory job after being laid off," an East Berlin resident said. "I have also heard of a young couple offered a apartment when they were evicted because they could not find decent accommodation."

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government drawn up a list of a East-West cooperative that are to be submitted to East Germans in the days.

These range from decontaminated waters along the construction of an power line to link Berlin with Western power grid. The plan Bonn's thinking that in practical matters achieve more than the West's stand on rights.

Bonn to Study Nuclear Power

(Continued from P. 1) and West Germany go have supported research fast-breeder technology, unlike the United States must import all the fuel it uses, and fast breeders more fissionable than they burn.

West Germany plans clear-power plants generating 100 megawatts of electricity, and the government that fast breeders add to the cost of electricity.

President Carter on processes in the United States. The seven nations at the summit in London did not comment on the problem, a study committee the port in two months.

As the debate on nuclear power grows, so does about whether Bonn's realistic.

A spokesman for Mr. opposition, Christian L. today, "One can have an opinion about the fast-breeder reactor, surprising reversal is the minister of research technology can't see views through over the of leftist comrades' party."

Rights Advocates Lose Fight Stay in Prison

VIENNA, May 11 (UPI).—Pavel Kohout, a Czech playwright and human rights advocate, lost a four-day fight to keep his home in the village of Sany, southeast of the capital.

"We'll have no telephone licenses have drawn. I guess the will continue in the practice of withholding our mail, and we're off from our public friends abroad," Mr. Kohout said.

Mrs. Kohout is at the center of a series of signs of Charter, a festo demanding more civil freedoms, at the of this year.

Shortly after signing festo they were notified apartment, in a building houses the Swiss E. needed for "repression."

The authorities offered a substitute a noisy Prague 1 where the playwright could not work.

Bonn Cites 51 S

BERLIN, May 11 (UPI).—German counterintelligence covered and detained year, most of them in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Committee in Committee chairman cited another 51 in the country last

unrivalled luxury apartments, superbly appointed, in 2 small exclusive blocks at 13, boulevard de la Saussaye Neuilly-sur-Seine

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- Electrically-controlled Griesser roller blinds.
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Peter Jay, 40-Year-Old Journalist

laghan Kin Named Envoy to U.S.

R.W. Apple Jr.

May 11 (NYT).—ister James Callaghan's cabinet stirred a political storm today by naming Peter Jay's son-in-law, Peter Jay, as the new British ambassador to Washington.

A tall, handsome man with an engaging gap-toothed smile, Sir Peter Ramsbotham has been named to the post. Within two weeks he is expected to arrive in Washington. A Sunday Times columnist suggested in an editorial a year ago that he was the "most promising young man in the country."

comparative youth, his diplomatic experience, all his relationship to the Prime Minister made the appointment a startling one. Soon as it was announced, criticism erupted from the ranks of the political philosophies. A Conservative member said Sir Peter was "unique in that he is not a member of the Prime Minister's inner circle." Others called him "incredible."



Peter Jay

party, left and right joined in the attack. The choice, one said, was "reminiscent of the practice of 17th-century monarchs." Others spoke of "blatant nepotism" and "indefensible favoritism." Editorial prepared for tomorrow's national newspapers were openly skeptical. The Guardian, usually a government backer, questioned his economic thinking and his capacity as an executive.

in addition to raising the difficult issue of nepotism.

The Prime Minister will be forced to defend the choice tomorrow during question time in the House of Commons. He approved it, although the selection was made by Foreign Secretary David Owen, a social friend of Mr. Jay's. He got the idea during his visit to Washington last month when he observed the youth of the White House staff.

Mr. Owen, 58, made the announcement personally, describing Mr. Jay as "one of the most able people of my generation."

The son of a Labor MP who served in the Cabinet under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Jay took a first class honors degree at Oxford, headed the Oxford Union and went straight into the civil service. After rising rapidly to the Treasury, he moved to the Times of London as economics editor in 1969 and added a second job as host of "Weekend World," a television news program, in 1972. He and his wife, Margaret, also an Oxford graduate, lived in Washington in 1969, and they made repeated trips to all parts of the United States.

Although young, Mr. Jay is not unique in that respect. David Cameron (now Lord Harewood) was 48 when he went to Washington as ambassador in 1981, as was Sir Oliver Franks (now Lord Franks) when he went there 13 years before. Half those who have held the job since 1912 have been from outside the diplomatic service.

There appeared to be at least one possibility that the storm would eventually blow over. There were a few favorable comments, and some critics were less than apologetic.

"It's a bit way-out," said Lord Sheffield, who as Sir Roger Manners served in Washington from 1953 to 1956, "but not that wild."

U.S. Senate Confirms 3 Envoy Nominations

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of three ambassadors to African nations. Confirmed were John Le Melle of New York as ambassador to Kenya; Mable Murphy Smythe of Connecticut as ambassador to Cameroon; and Urie St. Clair Haynes Jr. of Indiana as ambassador to Algeria.

But Use of Trivial Data Decried

Psychohistoric Study of Leaders Defended

By Barry Siegel

LOS ANGELES, May 11.—The overlying undergraduate and doctoral theses that Henry Kissinger wrote as a student are one clue to his "megalo-mania." When Jimmy Carter mentions his father's height and weight, it shows that the President is "always measuring himself against his father."

The observations were offered recently by Prof. Bruce Mazlish, 58, the chairman of the Humanities Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the author of published psychobiographies on Richard Nixon and Mr. Kissinger and a forthcoming one on Mr. Carter.

Psychobiography has burgeoned in recent years, yielding books on the Kennedys, Lyndon Johnson, Mr. Kissinger and three on Mr. Nixon; two more are planned on Mr. Carter.

Most of these combine the tools of history and psychology in an attempt to explain a major figure's motives and actions in the context of both his personal background and the broader social trends.

Usually the author never meets his subject; the analysis is conducted through historical documents and oral interviews.

It is a discipline, Prof. Mazlish likes to say, that serves as a bridge between a historian's study of man's collective past and a psychoanalyst's study of man's individual past.

A Contrasting View

Others look at it a bit differently. Last summer, the American Psychiatric Association issued a report warning psychiatrists that they risk an unethical "invasion of privacy" by publishing diagnostic profiles and books without their subjects' permission.

Psychologist David Abrahamson created further controversy with the publication last month of "Nixon vs. Nixon: An Emotional Tragedy." In it, the ex-president's entire career is reduced to a psychopathological mass of childhood conflicts: young Nixon's habit of ardently mashing potatoes at the dinner table was a form of aggression; his fantasies of world travels were sexual desire.

The critics of psychobiography have generally scoffed and sneered, calling it "commercial exploitation" and "blatant reductionism."

Beyond the specific objections to Dr. Abrahamson's book, what probably bothers people most about psychobiography is the implied notion that all we do is

predetermined and traceable to childhood influences.

It is a concept that threatens our sense of self-control, diminishes our complexity and suggests—rather alarmingly—that our leaders' decisions are based, not on reason, but on neurosis or even psychosis.

Prof. Mazlish thinks these concerns form the basic reason for the widespread reaction against psychobiography.

CIA Studies Cited

The professor said in an interview: "The CIA has a staff of crack analysts doing profiles of foreign leaders. That's acceptable. But somehow, if it's domestic, you're not serving the national interest and it's called an invasion of privacy."

Prof. Mazlish at one point blurted out: "God, I wish this Abrahamson book hadn't come out at this time!"

Dr. Abrahamson, he pointed out, is a psychoanalyst, not a historian, and consequently tends to "look at Nixon as a patient, a psychopathic character and to focus on details like the mashed potatoes. He's not wrong on these issues but they are trivial. He should deal with Nixon as a political leader, not a patient."

Oklahoma Votes Drug As Execution Method

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 11 (AP).

Oklahoma has become the first state in the nation to provide for execution of condemned criminals by a lethal drug.

Legislative action on the bill was completed last night and Gov. David Boren signed it. The bill is similar to one passed by the Texas legislature last week.

The law provides that persons convicted of capital crimes would be put to death through a continuous, intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultra-short-acting barbiturate.

Finnish Premier Quits

HELSINKI, May 11 (UPI).

Premier Martti Miettunen resigned today and President Urho Kekkonen has asked Social Democratic party chairman and former Premier Kalevi Sorsa to form a new government.



Grizzly bear clowning for peanut hand-outs at San Francisco Zoo as cubs stand by.

'Last Stand' in Three States

U.S. Trying to Protect Grizzlies From Tourists

By William Endicott

KALISPELL, Mont., May 11.—As matter-of-factly as he might recite the local weather report, Charles Jonkel, a University of Montana expert on bears, said recently: "We're going to have grizzly trouble starting about a month from now."

What he meant was that by then the tourists and summer residents, the people he calls "Glacier Park groupies," would start pouring into northwestern Montana, and the great bears would begin stirring after the long winter.

"People can get on with grizzly bears, people who know something about the mountains and know something about bears," Mr. Jonkel said. "They get to know the animals and the animals get to know them."

"But people are moving in from the cities. There is a new and growing flow of inexperienced people and they do totally irrational things every day."

"There also used to be only an occasional person who roamed the high country. Now there are thousands."

Former Freedom

Grizzlies once roamed freely from the Black Hills of South Dakota westward and from Mexico to northern Alaska and western Canada—quick tempered, fierce fighters, named by early explorers who thought that their

slavery, white-tipped fur gave them a "grizzly" look.

A grizzly appears on the California state seal and flag as a symbol of determination. But there are no grizzlies left in California; they were hunted out of existence. Likewise, they are gone from the Dakotas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

But in northwestern Montana and in parts of Wyoming and Idaho, they are making a last stand in the 48 continental states as civilization closes in around them. In a way, they are the only remaining representatives of a vanishing frontier—the last big, footloose omnivores of the Old West.

Two years ago, the grizzly was designated as a threatened species within the 48 contiguous states. Idaho earlier had prohibited the hunting of grizzlies. Montana soon placed a limit of 25 on the total number that could be killed annually from all causes.

But that limit, and the bears' aggressive response to the influx of people into their territory, set off a chain reaction that has put grizzlies and the people here on a collision course.

State and federal fish and game officials concede that it is impossible to know how many bears are killed by poachers for their pelts and claws, which draw handsome prices on the black market. A grizzly pelt can bring as much as \$2,000 and a single claw, used for a necklace, sells for \$125 to \$200.

Financially Damaging

"The anti-grizzly effort, though deplorable, is nonetheless understandable," Mr. Jonkel said, "among people who incur financial loss from the grizzly through cabin break-ins, attacks on livestock or lowered visitation by tourists and homesite buyers because of a fear of grizzlies."

Carter Returns, Sets Conference For Press Today

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).

President Carter, back from his six-day trip, tackled a desk full of work today and planned to report to the nation on his talks with European leaders at a news conference tomorrow.

Mr. Carter arrived at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington in a "very happy" mood and said he was struck by the "genuine expression of friendship toward our people" in both London and Geneva.

The President had scheduled a news conference for 7:30 p.m. tomorrow, but moved it up to 2:30 p.m. after learning that the hour clashed with the second in a series of David Frost interviews with Richard Nixon.

Mr. Carter was welcomed home by First Lady Rosalynn Carter and by Vice-President Walter Mondale, who leaves tomorrow on a European tour of his own.

In Granite, Not Salt

U.S. Study Says Safe Storage Of Nuclear Waste Is Possible

By Robert Gillette

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It is technically and economically possible to store radioactive nuclear wastes safely for centuries, a study released by the American Physical Society concluded this week.

"Safe and reliable management of nuclear waste and control of radioactive effluents can be accomplished with technologies that exist or (that) involve straightforward extension of existing capabilities," according to a summary of the study, made public at the opening session of the society's annual spring meeting.

The study recommended, however, that the federal government consider the possibility of permanently storing nuclear wastes deep in granite formations rather than in the salt beds that have been the focus of government interest for the last 20 years.

In December, acting on orders from former President Gerald Ford, the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) announced that it was expanding its nuclear waste program to include a search for storage sites in 36 states and a variety of geologic formations that ranged from salt beds to shale and clay to granite.

ERDA's main effort, however, is a trial waste storage site in a salt bed 30 miles southeast of Carlsbad, N.M. The government abandoned a similar site near Lyons, Kan., in the early 1970s after discovering that mining companies had injected large amounts of water in salt beds nearby. But the government has continued to maintain that these formations offer the best assurance that nuclear waste can be stored for generations without fear of contaminating ground water that could percolate far from the nuclear graveyard.

The physical society study, prepared by a panel of 12 scientists, agreed that salt beds "can be satisfactory," but it noted that burial in certain other types of rock—such as shale or granite—"could offer even greater long-term advantages."

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Senate Unit Votes To Drop Ban on Communist Visits

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).

A Senate committee yesterday voted to drop the U.S. ban on foreign Communists visiting the United States and tentatively approved a plan to put Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe under closer U.S. government control.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved by voice vote an amendment to the State Department authorization bill to admit Communist visitors to the United States.

The United States has been under criticism, particularly from the Soviet Union, for maintaining a policy of denying visas to foreign Communists unless the secretary of state specifically approves them.

The amendment would allow Communists to visit, unless specifically barred by the secretary. The committee also approved an organizational change which would tighten U.S. government supervision and control of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The study recommended that the federal government initiate at least two projects to prove the technology for nuclear waste disposal and that one be conducted in granite.

Some scientists, among them ardent advocates of nuclear technology, have suggested that it may be necessary to establish what would in effect be a new priesthood of technicians to guard nuclear disposal sites continuously for millennia. The physicists' new study, however, disagrees.

In recent weeks, President Carter's shifts in nuclear policies—motivated by concern that plutonium fuel here and abroad may end up in weapons—have dramatically changed the complexion of the nation's nuclear waste problems.

Mr. Carter has ordered the indefinite suspension of plans to extract plutonium from spent fuel—partly, the administration has explained, in the belief that recycling is not yet economical and partly in hopes that other nations would also consider refraining from commerce in plutonium until steps are taken to prevent its diversion to weapons.

This policy leaves the nuclear industry with tons of highly radioactive spent fuel rods and the question of what to do with them. Members of the study group said, however, that there are no serious technical problems to storing the spent fuel for periods of 30 years or so until a decision can be made on what to do with the plutonium they contain.

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U.S. Unit Bares '75 Move to Test Drug in Mexico

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).

The Environmental Protection Agency said today that one of its divisions proposed in 1975 to test a possible cancer-causing fungicide on Mexicans, to bypass its own ban on human testing in the United States.

An EPA spokesman said, however, that the proposal was turned down by Edwin Johnson, who was then associate deputy assistant administrator, heading EPA's pesticide programs.

The tests involved a group of fungus-killers called EBCD, which were known to cause cancer in animals. Such findings automatically bring the chemicals under suspicion as possible causes of human cancer, until they can be proven safe. EBCD is also suspected as a possible cause of birth defects.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare had placed a moratorium on human testing of such questionable substances.

In Mexico, testing was still permitted and an EPA official proposed to negotiate a \$100,000 contract with a Mexican hospital for the experimental feeding of EBCD chemicals to human beings. Mr. Johnson turned down the idea.

Slide From Eiffel Tower

PARIS, May 11 (Reuters).

A French hang-gliding enthusiast today launched himself off the 57-meter-high first stage of the Eiffel Tower and landed safely after a brief flight.

Unsatisfied State Move

May 11 (Reuters).

Cuban news agency said that a partial lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, approved by the committee in Washington, would be a "major step" toward the normalization of relations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to all medicines, agriculture and food, if Congress, would still Cuba to sell its goods to the United States.

as a Latin news agency said, Castro has insisted on complete lifting of the embargo as a condition for discussions between the

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Big-Power Consensus Is a Shield for Independent Djibo

By David B. Ottaway

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, May 11 (WP).—An unusually broad international consensus about the fate of this last French colony in Africa seems to be saving it from immediate division and annexation by its neighbors, as happened to the former Spanish Sahara in west Africa 15 months ago.

All the big powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the regional Arab ones, appear to have decided that an independent Republic of Djibouti, however economically unviable and politically fragile, is preferable to the kind of unsatisfactory arrangement between Spain and two northwest African states, Morocco and Mauritania, over the Western Sahara.

The partition of that phosphate-rich territory in February of last year has sparked an Algerian-backed guerrilla war by Saharan nationalists that has become a festering wound, not only for Mauritania and Morocco, but for the Organization of African Unity, whose charter calls for strict respect of colonial boundaries.

Djibouti has all the potential for becoming another such case. It is sparsely inhabited, with may-

be 215,000 persons; the two main ethnic groups, the Afars and the Issas, are fighting cousins, and it has absolutely no national resources—unless the situation of its large port on the Bab el Mandeb strait can be regarded as one.

Historic Claims

Furthermore, its two neighbors both have historic claims to the territory, just as Morocco had to the former Spanish Sahara, and one of them, Somalia, has not totally renounced them.

Indeed, the big question mark hanging over the future of Djibouti is whether Somalia will become another Morocco and attempt to take over the territory later through a perfectly legal referendum calling for a federation between the two.

Nobody here is willing to affirm that this will not happen. But Djibouti appears to have a better chance now than ever before of surviving as Africa's own Hong Kong, a capitalist enclave surrounded by poverty-stricken Marxist countries.

France has gained the full backing of the United States and reportedly, too, of the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to act to "stabilize" the situation here—meaning the establishment

of an independent Republic of Djibouti under French influence. French sources here say this message has been passed on from Moscow, Washington, Cairo and Riyadh to Paris through diplomatic channels, and it seems more than a coincidence that the Americans, Saudis and Egyptians opened consulates here even before Sunday's referendum, which overwhelmingly approved independence, effective June 27.

Saudi Assistance

In addition, the Saudis have told the future leaders of the tiny port republic that they will provide some financial and economic assistance to help the French make it a going economic concern—a difficult task that presently costs Paris about \$140 million every year.

Lisbon Confident Over New Aid

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal said today that his country can meet its international payments during the next 15 months with \$500 million pledged by the United States and West Germany.

President Carter had appealed for worldwide contributions toward a \$1.5-billion fund. But Japan and most countries in the Common Market have been reluctant to offer help beyond what they have already contributed.

Gen. Eanes told a news conference that there are signs of economic improvement in Portugal and that they will make it easier to get the rest of the money during a three-year period.

making it imperative that it remain independent.

Meanwhile, the Sov for quite different reasons seems to have decided independent Djibouti is interests—at least is because a war bet two allies in this region and Ethiopia, would choice between them tably turn one or against Moscow.

Furthermore, Moscow have its hands full try, the present Ethiopian power in the face of opposition groups and separatist movement northern province of

Meanwhile, France Djibouti's leaders to provide technical, financial help if asked widely assumed here will do so while the French do not let of military base here.

The United States, seems to be acting as diplomatic buttress to Saudi policy. It is a flag in support of an i Djibouti but allowing Saudi Arabia to sh main burden of a joir

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General Motors Researches Use Chaff As a Source of Car Fuel

ANGELLES, May 11.—Scientists at General Motors Corp. are working on plans to fuel cars with cornstalks, wheat chaff and the Los Angeles Times reported.

estimate that 60 million acres of woodland would produce enough "biomass" to fuel all the cars currently on U.S. roads.

theory is that trees and agricultural "residue"—inedible crops, such as stalks and chaff—could be compacted and used as a source of fuel in an automobile.

According to the research, the technology is already available to produce methanol, which is not as efficient a source as gasoline.

General Motors says methanol produces 7,500 British thermal units a pound, compared with 20,000 B.T.U. a pound for natural gas.

methanol takes a car less than half a gallon of gasoline. In addition, engines would have justed.

Air-Conditioned, Flameproof Vehicle

Enter Arms Trade With Armored Car

May 11 (NYT).—The argument has been made that the world's leading arms makers is the Belgian contract.

Orders of up to 100 cars have been ordered by other countries.

was designed by a team of engineers at the University of London.

engine design came from the Pentagon and the Ministry of Defense.

he runs a small engineering plant 30 miles from Dublin.

is younger brother, partner.

ney was closely associated with the British arms company.

car is currently being used in European and Asian markets.

ent journals as the "X". The initials are Belgian engineering.

man Demon of Norway building bulk orders.

neys will keep their advance technology.

small. They employ only 5 design engineers, 5 draftsmen and 25 vehicle builders, and this group turns out only about 20 prototype vehicles a year.

Timoney can also be used as a twin-prop amphibian, with a water speed of 7 miles an hour.

It was the irony of seeing his Aivis-based vehicles in Ulster's

Ulster Strikers Blamed in String Of Explosions

BELFAST, May 11 (AP).—A number of bombs exploded in Northern Ireland today, as Protestant extremists sought to batter the province into supporting a

falling nine-day-old strike, police said.

No casualties were reported in an explosion at the Sirocco Engineering factory in East Belfast

and a string of firebomb attacks on a hotel, shops and offices.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters, an outlawed Protestant group supporting the strike, claimed responsibility for the factory blast.

A car bomb exploded at a bus depot in Protestant Bangor, north of Belfast, police said.

Security men cleared the area after a telephone warning and there were no casualties.

Three Protestant men were killed yesterday and a score of persons wounded by gunfire and bombings after police arrested the Rev. Ian Paisley, the strike's leader, at a barricade.

Joan Crawford, Film Superstar Since 1928

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—Joan Crawford, who rose from waitress and chorus girl to become one of the great movie stars, died yesterday of a heart attack in her apartment here. She gave her age as 69, but some reference works list her as two to four years older.

Miss Crawford had been a director of the Pepsi-Cola Co. since the death in 1959 of her fourth husband, Alfred Steele, the board chairman of the company. She had not been actively involved in the business in recent months.

A spokesman for Pepsi-Cola said that Miss Crawford had no history of cardiac trouble and had appeared to be in good health except for complaints of back pains.

A quintessential superstar, she was the epitome of timeless glamour who personified for decades the dreams and disappointments of millions of U.S. women.

She rose to stardom in 1928, dancing the Charleston atop a table in the silent melodrama "Our Dancing Daughters."

She quickly made a series of spin-offs, then easily made the transition to sound pictures and went on to become one of the more durable movie queens.

The success of her career was due largely to determination, shrewd timing, flexibility, hard work and discipline.

In more than 80 movies, she adapted easily to changing times and tastes. Even a symbol of flaming youth in the Jazz Age, she successfully portrayed a shop-girl, a sophisticate, a tenacious woman fighting for success in love and/or a career in a male-dominated milieu, and later a repressed and anguished older woman.

Exhibitors voted her one of the 10 top money-making stars from 1932 through 1936, and in the late 1930s she was one of the highest-paid actresses.

In 1945, when her career seemed to be foundering, she rebounded in the role of a dozing mother and ambitious waitress who rises to wealthy restaurantier in "Mildred Pierce." The role won her an Academy Award as best actress.

Despite the Cinderella-type roles in many of her early movies, which many reviewers came to term "The Crawford Formula," she fought tenaciously for varied and challenging parts, just as she later fought to remain a great star, with what a writer called "the diligence of a ditch-digger."

"Script Stealer"

In her autobiography, "A Portrait of Joan," written with Jane Kenner Ardmore and published in 1963 by Doubleday & Company Inc., she acknowledged that she "was a script stealer," which

Madrid Gunmen Fire at Bookstore

MADRID, May 11 (AP).—Four men in a car fired at a Madrid bookstore specializing in leftist books, narrowly missing two armed policemen on duty outside, police said today.

The attackers, allegedly linked to rightist organizations, were arrested after the two policemen fired at the attackers' car.

It was the fourth attack against the bookstore, named after Spanish Communist poet Rafael Alberti, in less than two years.

got her into "Our Dancing Daughters." She boldly cajoled producers, directors and writers to gain good roles.

Her major portrayals included a wanton photographer in "Grand Hotel"; Sadie Thompson, Somerset Maugham's vulgar but vulnerable prostitute, in "Rain"; Crystal, a husband-stealing siren in Clare Boothe Luce's satire "The Women"; a scarred black-mailer in "A Woman's Face"; a schizophrenic in "Possessed," and the target of a homicidal husband in "Sudden Fear."

In 1962 she began a new career in the horror genre, with "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" co-starring Bette Davis.

She reveled in being a star and exhaustively cultivated her fan clubs and fans, predominantly women, with gifts and personally written notes.

In 1955 she married Mr. Steele, board chairman and chief executive officer of the Pepsi-Cola Co. Her previous marriages to three

actors—Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Franchot Tone and Phillip Terry—had ended in divorce.

In 1959, two days after her husband died of a heart attack, she was elected the first woman director of the company's board. She made scores of national tours, promoting Pepsi-Cola and her films.

In New York, Miss Crawford became a leading benefactor, fund raiser and honorary official for dozens of philanthropies.

By Peter B. Filant.

Todor Pavlov

VIENNA, May 11 (Reuters).—Todor Pavlov, 87, a Communist ideologist and a member of Bulgaria's ruling Politburo from 1966 to 1976, has died in Sofia, the BTA news agency reported yesterday.

Mr. Pavlov was imprisoned several times in the 1920s for his views, which he taught for a while as dean of philosophy in



Joan Crawford

Moscow. In 1944 he became one of three regents to the young King Simeon, holding that post until the monarchy was abolished in 1946. He then returned to the party's Central Committee as a defender of orthodox Communist doctrines.

Bad Administration Charged

Italy Communists Ponder Key Election Loss

By Alvin Shuster

CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA, Italy, May 11 (NYT).—Under the pruned trees that line the promenade of this seaside city, mothers push their baby carriages, the unemployed lounge in the sun and complain, young men watch the girls go by, the retired protest their low pensions, the Christian Democrats express happiness over what has recently happened and the Communists express unhappiness.

In local elections here recently, the Communists party, Italy's largest after the governing Christian Democrats, suffered its worst defeat in years.

The Communist share of the vote dropped by a surprising 13 per cent from its total in the national elections last June. The Communists had governed the city with the Socialists for four years until their local government collapsed under a variety of pressures.

"We are not underestimating our own mistakes," said Antonio di Martino, a local Communist official. "But there were limits as to just what we could do in power here. The Christian Democrats still hold many levers of power. But we cannot deny that we even lost votes among the working classes."

The election results were shocking because of the image of efficiency of Communist administrations in many cities in Italy.

Here, the Communists appear to have lost ground because many voters found them to be "bad administrators."

"When the Communists and the Socialists came to power, they did things they often accused us of doing," said Antonio Somma, a 45-year-old lawyer who is expected to become the first Christian Democratic mayor here since 1972. "They divided up jobs, hired too many people, and accomplished nothing except to build an underpass for pedestrians."

The Communists answer that they and the Socialists were "sabotaged" by the Christian Democrats, who retained control over the shipyards. Communist officials charged, for example, that banks refused to lend the party's mayor any money, which in turn forced garbage collectors, street cleaners and others to go without salaries for a time.

"That obviously cost the Communists votes," said Severio Ricuperato, a 70-year-old pensioner. "You might say that the politics in Castellammare revolve around the families of 100 street sweepers who get angry."

In one poor district of this city of 75,000, defeated Communist officials said that they were still trying to assess why the party had done so badly. In that small working-class neighborhood, for example, the party lost 20 per cent of its votes.

"Take the street lights," said

Raphael Gentile, the party's neighborhood leader. "We put up new lights and then the electric company, still run by Christian Democrats, refused to turn on the current, saying the city owed money. Then the Christian Democrats went around and promised jobs. They found fertile ground."

The Communist party in Rome made a special pre-election effort to help the local party in hopes of improving on the 46 per cent of the vote the party captured in the national election last year. Enrico Berlinguer, the party's leader, came down for a speech along with other national figures.

While only 43,000 persons voted, that total represents 90 per cent of those eligible to vote and the vote was regarded as the first significant test since the national election.

Elsewhere in Italy where the Communists are in control, they have generally improved their share of the vote in elections since last June.

In national terms, the results emboldened those Christian Democrats who are arguing that the party should keep the Communists at arm's length. The Communists in Rome want a bigger role in planning national policy and the addition of Communist-backed "technicians" to the Cabinet. Talks between the parties on such issues are under way.

U.S. Barring New Envoy From Taiwan

Fears Harming Ties With Peking Regime

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The United States—eager to preserve its fragile relationship with China—has refused to accept the appointment of a new ambassador from Taiwan, according to administration sources.

U.S. acceptance of a new ambassador could be interpreted in Peking as a sign that the United States is deferring fulfillment of its goal of normalizing relations with China, the sources say.

For the same reason, the Carter administration has decided not to replace career diplomat Leonard Unger, U.S. ambassador in Taipei since 1974, officials said.

Ambassadorial changes, normally routine business, are complicated in the case of Taiwan, given the commitment of the last three administrations to end government-to-government relations with the island and to establish full diplomatic ties with Peking.

Taiwan has been represented here since 1971 by Ambassador James Sheng, who assumed his duties two months before former President Richard Nixon announced his new China policy.

U.S. security and diplomatic links with Taiwan have been the main obstacle blocking normal relations with Peking. A succession of U.S. administrations has been unable to find a formula for ending the links in a politically acceptable way.

As a representative of a government from which the United States wants to disassociate itself, Mr. Sheng has been denied access to top U.S. officials.

Mao Assailed in China

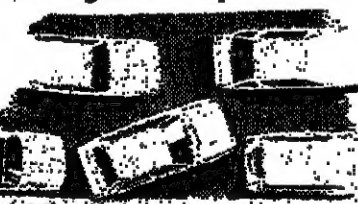
HONG KONG, May 11 (AP).—Mao Tse-tung has been openly criticized for the first time since Chinese officials launched a campaign last October to discredit his widow, Chiang Ching, and other Communist party radicals, according to Chinese radio broadcasts monitored here.

The broadcasts by official radio of the province of Chekiang and Fukien did not identify the critics or give details of what was said about Mao, who died last September. But the broadcasts said the criticism must be stopped.

Fukien and Chekiang have been anti-government trouble spots since Miss Chiang and her supporters—called the Gang of Four by the press in Peking—were purged last October after being accused of trying to seize power from Hua Kuo-feng, Mao's successor.

Wanted:

What are critical motorists looking for in the cars of 1977? First of all, they are looking for reliability; then, high on the list, comes driving comfort in its broadest sense. It has to be safe; which not only implies solid construction, but exemplary road behaviour as well. Economy is also of importance. How long can it be expected to last?



Will it be economic to run and maintain? A car that satisfies all these demands is certainly one of quality by today's high standards and is a pleasure to drive. How does the Volvo 343 match up to these requirements?

Comfortable

Comfort begins the moment you sit down at the wheel. Anatomically designed seats make long journeys much more pleasant. And they can be adjusted in so many ways that every driver can find an ideal position. Passengers also enjoy perfect comfort. All controls on the instrument panel are within easy reach.



Thermostatically controlled heating and ventilation add to your comfort. Automatic 3-point safety belts offer you all the freedom of movement you could wish for—until, in any emergency, they clamp tight to keep you safely in your seat.

Easy to drive

No matter whether you test the Volvo 343 in busy Paris streets, in the Swiss Alps, or on Flemish cobbles, one thing will become quickly clear: the driving qualities and the manoeuvrability of this car leave nothing to be desired. The unique, continuously variable transmission takes gear changing out of your hands; leaving you to drive in a much more relaxed way, so that you can give your full attention to the road ahead. In traffic jams, busy city streets and winding country lanes the continuously variable transmission really proves its worth, whilst the springing of the car adds to your comfort and confidence. With rack and pinion steering, it's light, sure and easy to steer in all conditions. Because of its fine aerodynamic lines, it's easy on fuel, quiet and virtually unaffected by side winds.

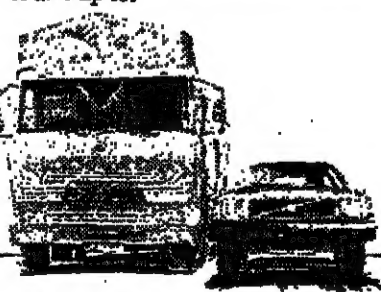


Steady on the road

No matter how sharp or unexpected a bend, there's none too difficult for the Volvo 343 to negotiate with ease; which is not surprising when you realise it has a de Dion rear axle, which is a valuable and effective means of ensuring exemplary, well balanced road behaviour at all times. Ideal weight distribution, which is achieved by placing the motor in front and a transaxle system at the rear, contributes to the fine roadholding characteristics.

Safe

Safety features have been given a lot of attention in the design of the Volvo 343. This is not surprising when you consider the name it has to live up to.



Like all other Volvos, it has a cage construction and energy absorbing crumple zones. Not only that, it's the only car in its class to have side-impact bars. Self-adjusting brakes enable you to come to a halt in a straight line within a remarkably short distance. There's safety in details too; like the position of the fuel tank and the warning lamps for brake fluid level and handbrake. All this adds up to typical Volvo safety.

Spacious

The Volvo 343 offers you plenty of arm, leg and headroom; in the rear as well as in the front. And there's still a lot of space for luggage. A practical third door gives you easy access to the luggage area. If you need even more space, fold down the back seat to add a further 820 litres to the existing 380 litres of luggage space. Want to know more about the Volvo 343? Make an appointment with your dealer for a rigorous, extended test drive. After that, the facts given here will speak for themselves.

Captured: After a merciless test drive



Back to Europe

The warning by Britain, the United States, France and West Germany that existing conditions in Berlin must not be disturbed may have affected some of the younger generation with the same sense of surprise that was inspired in the inhabitants of the eastern United States by a heavy snowfall in May. But to those who remembered the Communist blockade of the city and the building of the wall between East and West, the document had an unhappily familiar ring, especially when it was followed by President Carter's statement about the need for greater Western defenses in Europe. A world that had become accustomed to receiving warlike signals from places like the Middle East, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, was reminded that, as in 1914 and 1939, Europe might prove the real tinderbox.

To be sure, it is not Europe itself, but the whole West-East conflict that is now mingled with the global North-South rivalry and such intertribal and interreligious conflicts as complicate the whole series of world tensions that is really at issue.

The old simplicities of the fifties have vanished. Both East and West of Europe are marked by economic problems and political dissidence. There is no Marshall Plan, no Warsaw Pact, no NATO that can readily bring new unity to either side. Nor is the Third World functioning in a way that might make, say, a Korean war merely a reflection of the central East-West problem.

So Mr. Carter's visit to Europe was not simply one of reverting to the plain outlines of the cold war. It involved the influence of Moscow on—for one—Addis Ababa. It was tangled by arguments in the West

over nuclear energy and the Concorde. It can never quite escape the shadow which is cast on global energy problems by the oil cartel.

Nevertheless, there is the fact of Soviet troop divisions and Soviet missiles, and their relationship to the military policies of the democracies and the weapons the latter possess. After all, the assassination at Sarajevo was essentially a purely Balkan phenomenon, and the Balkans were to suffer heavily in the ensuing war. But most of the fighting, most of the killing, a preponderance of the critical issues, were many miles from the Balkan peninsula. The real rivalry was between the alliances in Europe proper.

Could those alliances have come to some rational mode of living together in peace, the death of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife would have been a highly personal tragedy, resulting from Balkan nationalism, rather than the cause of a war which devastated the world and led to an even greater tragedy a quarter century later.

So the military balance in Europe, and the nations directly allied to that continent, and the means of insuring that this is a balance of peace and not one of impending war—whether it begins at the Brandenburg Gate or in Djibouti—remains a central factor in Mr. Carter's mission. Whatever the rest of the world contains of explosive material (and that is all too much) there are triggers in Europe that deserve primary attention from all concerned. The most important consideration is to remember that these triggers are more numerous than before, more delicate, less dependable: that, really, is what detente is all about.

Summing Up the Summit

"The message of the Downing Street summit is thus one of confidence. . . . That we are undertaking the measures needed to overcome problems and achieve a more prosperous future."

The ringing pledge to lift the world out of its worst economic recession since the 1930s came at the end of a seven-nation meeting in a communiqué that pretended to answer all questions except the most important: "When?" The omission was not accidental.

The London economic summit of the main industrial democracies—the third in 18 months—brought President Carter together with the chiefs of government of Japan, Canada and the principal Common Market countries: Britain, France, West Germany and Italy. They gathered to coordinate economic strategies, but found they had deep divisions. The sharpest disagreement arose from the refusal of two stronger countries, West Germany and Japan, to heed the appeal of their lagging partners for more rapid economic expansion to stimulate world recovery. With President Carter playing an ambiguous role, priority was unwisely given to overblown fears of inflation. There was lip-service to recovery, but at a rate so slow that it appears to assure many more years of dangerously high unemployment—with political as well as economic consequences.

Carter, who once led the drive for more economic stimulus, found it difficult to persist after abandoning his \$50 tax rebate—the centerpiece of his administration's stimulus plan—and expressing overriding concern about inflation. He settled for West German and Japanese commitments to achieve the cautious and hedged growth targets they had previously set for themselves, and which they are already missing.

Other agreements were designed to reinforce the overriding objective of economic recovery. The most striking, at Carter's insistence, was to establish follow-up machinery for the first time to "review progress" in carrying out the summit accords and

to prepare the issues for the next meeting. This evidently assures continued discussion of recovery measures by personal representatives of the chiefs of government.

The world's economy is too serious a matter to be left to finance ministers. They have been consulting regularly for a decade with useful results. But in every government, the major economic decisions are made at the top. Effective management of the world economy therefore requires machinery for international decisions at the top. It will not be easy to build. But it could evolve from the new follow-up committee.

Among other tasks, the committee must monitor general statements of intention to resist protectionism, to reduce trade barriers, to conserve energy, to provide new international financing for the deficits of oil-importing countries and to stabilize the fluctuating prices of commodities produced by developing countries.

Still another special committee was created for the most urgent follow-up task: a two-month study of how to contain the spread of nuclear technology that could be used to make atomic weapons. President Carter was right to hold to his position here and to argue it vigorously with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany. The unquestioned need for nuclear energy in Western Europe and Japan does not justify a rush toward plutonium—an explosive as well as a fuel—at least not before safer technologies are more fully explored. Still less does it justify Bonn's persistence in pushing ahead with the sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant to Brazil.

In sum, the summit had its moments of disappointment and of achievement. Fortunately, it had long stretches of candor. The Common Market countries, with Gaullist France in the lead, long resisted this kind of regular meeting with the United States. That the meetings are becoming institutionalized is itself a heartening sign of maturity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Childish Summiteers

There is something essentially childish about the way in which the lofty summiteers treated Mr. Roy Jenkins. He was not allowed to hear what the great men said on Saturday, only what they said on Sunday. He was made to eat below the salt. He was not allowed to speak at Sunday's bizarre press conference in the banquet hall. And on Friday President Giscard d'Estaing refused an invitation to what seems to have been an exquisite dinner because Mr. Jenkins was going to be there. The seven behaved like a bunch of barons refusing to

consort with a knight, or at any rate with a knight whose credentials were not quite in order.

—From the Guardian (London).

Big, Little Men

No doubt Giscard was trying to appear to the French voters (who have gone off him in a big way) in the mantle of the late General de Gaulle.

But De Gaulle, bloody-minded as he was, was a big man.

President Giscard d'Estaing has revealed himself as a small one.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1902

PARIS—Here in the Capital and in all other French cities, the flags on public buildings are draped with crepe as a sign of mourning for the disaster which has befallen one of the oldest of the French colonies. It seems that the figure of 30,000, who perished in last week's volcanic eruption, is all too true. Meanwhile the American government has allotted \$100,000 in aid for the survivors on the stricken island of Martinique.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1927

ST. LOUIS—Charles Lindbergh the St. Louis flyer who hopes to enter in time for honors in the New York to Paris non-stop flight competition, arrived in St. Louis today from San Diego. Col. Lindbergh flew east from the California city in the monoplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," in which he hopes to fly the Atlantic. The flight was made in 14 hours and five minutes. He said he would leave immediately for New York and very soon for Paris.



Soviet Killer Satellites in Orbit

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The killer satellite tested by the Soviet Union has provoked the Pentagon into a whole series of countermeasures, starting with intensified research on the use of laser-beam weapons in space and ending with plans to build a hunter-killer satellite.

In Washington, the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency has made a breakthrough which enabled it to multiply the energy output of a laser 350 times. The agency believes that lasers provide "a potential system to defend our own satellites against anti-satellite threats." In Moscow, no public mention has been made of the Soviet lead over the United States, which has not tested a single killer satellite, in contrast to the 16 tests conducted by the Soviet Union.

Indeed, there has not been any Soviet mention of the new weapon. Instead, Soviet commentators express alarm at reports that a U.S. anti-satellite weapon might be tested by 1980 and be ready for action by 1983. This, said Moscow radio in typical deapian fashion, would be a violation of the 1967 treaty on the use of outer space for military purposes.

Serious Concern

International agreements now ban the stationing of weapons of "mass destruction" in orbit, but the Soviet killer satellite, not being a nuclear weapon, is not affected by the prohibition. The U.S. hunter-killer would be similarly unaffected.

The way is thus wide open to a most destabilizing space race between the two superpowers. It is a prospect which has caused serious concern to the arms control community in the United States, although this has been overshadowed by the more spectacular controversies about new missiles and SALT-2.

President Carter, however, has proposed to the Kremlin that the United States and the Soviet Union should agree to forgo weapons which can destroy observation satellites. Both countries have now agreed to set up a working group to study his proposal. But the Kremlin appears to believe that the lead which it has established in this area gives it the better bargaining position.

It is a dangerous belief, because it bespeaks an ignorance of the real issues in Moscow. This suggests that an understanding of the situation—to say nothing of an agreement—might be too long in coming. By the time it does come, both the Soviet Union

and the United States might have gone so far in equipping themselves with the new weapons as to reach the point of no return in yet another stage of the arms race.

In the Soviet tests, the killer satellites have been observed approaching a target satellite as if to inspect it. Then, the whole front section of the killer would act as a shotgun, covering a wide area of space with shot, some of which is certain to reach its target and disable it. U.S. countermeasures can take the form of evasive action by the target satellite or counterattack by a hunter-killer. The target may be able to change its own orbit. The hunter, if and when equipped with a laser gun, could put the killer satellite's electronic equipment out of action.

Strategic Implication

But the action-reaction cycle, the acquisition by the superpowers of killers, hunter-killers, and then perhaps counter-hunter-killers, in the ludicrously deadly fashion of arms races, is not the source of the most serious danger. What is more disturbing to defense specialists—and this includes both hawks and doves in Washington—is the strategic implication conveyed by the killer-satellite program.

The hawks argue that the killer-satellite program strengthens the impression that the Soviet Union is seeking the capability of fighting a nuclear war, as distinct from the United States, whose forces and strategy are designed to deter a nuclear war. Some strategists fear that a killer satellite could be designed for use at the same moment that a first strike is launched by Soviet missiles against the United States. The killer satellite, they maintain, could put out of action the U.S. observation satellites—as well as the navigation and communication satellites—thus making a retaliatory strike much less effective. Others argue that, even if the killer satellite is not designed as an adjunct to a first strike, it provides a clear indication that Soviet military planners believe that there is going to be a nuclear war—and that they intend to win it.

Even the doves, who don't put the worst interpretation on every Soviet weapons system, point out that the use of a killer against an observation satellite would be a direct violation of the 1972 treaty, in which the United States and the Soviet Union undertook

not to interfere with each other's means of verification. The mere acquisition of killer satellites, they concede, is not a violation of the treaty, but it gives reason to believe that the Soviet Union may be preparing to violate it.

The hunter-killers now being developed in the United States are not the best answer to the killer-satellite program.

There are those who argue that the United States must acquire an additional fighting capability, in order to discourage a Soviet military planner from thinking that he could ever get away with a first strike which, they fear, could be launched by the new array of weapons now being acquired by the Soviet Union. They see the killer satellite as an integral part of that array.

The danger is that, as has happened so often in the past, the United States will not simply match the new Soviet capabilities, but will overcompensate for them, and will cause the Soviet Union, in turn, to try to catch up and to overcompensate.

The Soviet Union has not designed in the past to discuss the purpose of its strategic programs with the United States, believing that secrecy gave it additional strength. But unless Moscow explains in the U.S.-Soviet working group on the killer satellite the precise intention behind the new weapon, and manages to convince Washington that its intentions are honorable, the limitation of strategic arms could suffer yet another blow.

Roosevelt at Yalta, Truman at Potsdam, Eisenhower at Geneva, Nixon at Shanghai, Ford at Vladivostok all produced comforting and even heroic communications, but their backing was better than their follow-through. Now it is Jimmy Carter's turn. He obviously made some progress in London and Geneva. He was well prepared. He had an awkward personal problem with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France, but he is a courteous and intelligent man and apparently impressed the other leaders with his modesty and mastery of detail. He is very good at this sort of thing.

The question is how he will implement the London promises. The last two summits have been disappointing on this score. At the end of the Rambouillet meeting on Nov. 17, 1975, the leaders of the industrial nations declared:

"We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. . . . the growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrialized world and developing countries to prosper. We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary." But they didn't exactly work out that way.

Same Rhetoric

Likewise, in the same rhetoric, they said in the declaration of Puerto Rico on June 30, 1976: "The interdependence of our destinies makes it necessary for us to approach common economic problems with a sense of common purpose and to reach toward mutually consistent economic strategies through better cooperation. . . . But of course they met again in London precisely because they didn't keep to this principle.

The problem was defined by the Atlantic Council of the United States just before the London meeting. "So far," it stated, "the efforts of the industrial nations to work together have been sporadic, hesitant, and groping—forced by events rather than directed by foresight."

"Timely international consultation has too often been shunted aside in favor of unilateral actions. The international machinery at hand has in too many cases proved unwieldy. . . . they should now consciously and deliberately undertake, in an orderly way, the harmonization of a broad

'Historic Compromise'

Italy Seeks New

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROME—The Communist party's drive toward an "historic compromise" coalition government with the Christian Democrats is on the backburner until after the crucial French election next year when the Italian Communists hope to be fortified by a Communist-Socialist victory putting the French party into the government in Paris. But in fact, achievement of the "historic compromise" here may depend as much on the Italian economy as on any other single factor.

That gives the center-right Christian Democrats one year to begin to set the Italian house in order, rejuvenating the Christian Democratic party at the same time. Considering the stupifying chaos of the Italian economy and indeed the whole Italian system, the job may be impossible. That hardly realistic prospect is true even if the "common program" now being negotiated by the ruling Christian Democrats with the Communists and other non-government parties creates minor miracles.

Minor miracles may fall short of controlling chronic inflation, creating jobs for tens of thousands of radicalized university students (a new intellectual proletariat), bringing order to basic operations of the central government, industrial development in the peasant economy in the south and Sicily and Sardinia; ending massive graft that cuts tax collections to a fraction—no name a few.

'Disabled' Workers

The truth is no one in or outside the government knows the true level of unemployment or the real rate of inflation. Statistics here are educated guesses. No one knows how many Italians are employed in one, two or even three different jobs. No one knows how many of the 7 million workers officially classified as "disabled" by accidents and hence eligible for lifetime pensions, are really disabled or are simply beneficiaries of an embedded patronage system, collecting pensions and working too.

The grotesque case of a "blind" pensioner driving a municipal bus was sworn to us as true by labor leader Giorgio Benvenuto. He said disability checks now go to 6 to 7 million "disabled" workers in a work force small by comparison to the United States, where there are only 600,000 disabled workers.

The disability scandal is just one of the built-in patronage devices operated by the political parties, especially the Christian

Democrats who have the past 30 years—Ch old Tammany Hall o colossal scale.

"Black work" by en on reportable payroll some 3 million worke whom hold other jo work" is piece work p home on such thin ments and electronics not paid because no come exists.

Noxious B

To boll the poison noxious brew is to m enemies on a grand s equal plane with madness afflicting system is the matter debt.

Most cities routin their annual debt to government. Com Bologna, the celebrat erament showcase o munist, has the t per-capita debt, but Rome has the honor

Gross production here at anything clo of inflation, and in fl pelled by the en "scala mobile"—the r —which indexes v every three months l rising cost of the m (but not down), ca surge of inflation at

This and other bc as keeping workers roll during black per cent of their regul days to avoid emp loyment taxes; havi with jobs against it splitting the workin as radicalized univer have been set again geols parents.

Luigi Carlo, the m mist-maker, describe ization, as a "scud" secluded privilege retain their protegee No betting man much on the sup Christian Democ promising infusio political talent no the party—to corre bogging system. If the "historic compr become inevitable, the Communists wil of the political cur "common program"

That would end alliance in its pres even, as some say believe, and Comm marts the begining of the present Ame Europe.

The Peak and the Valley

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter is back from the London economic summit meeting, rather pleased with the principles and personalities he encountered there, but always the test of these high-altitude meetings is what the great men do when they descend into the political valley back home.

Roosevelt at Yalta, Truman at Potsdam, Eisenhower at Geneva, Nixon at Shanghai, Ford at Vladivostok all produced comforting and even heroic communications, but their backing was better than their follow-through. Now it is Jimmy Carter's turn. He obviously made some progress in London and Geneva. He was well prepared. He had an awkward personal problem with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France, but he is a courteous and intelligent man and apparently impressed the other leaders with his modesty and mastery of detail. He is very good at this sort of thing.

The question is how he will implement the London promises. The last two summits have been disappointing on this score. At the end of the Rambouillet meeting on Nov. 17, 1975, the leaders of the industrial nations declared:

"We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. . . . the growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrialized world and developing countries to prosper. We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary." But they didn't exactly work out that way.

Likewise, in the same rhetoric, they said in the declaration of Puerto Rico on June 30, 1976: "The interdependence of our destinies makes it necessary for us to approach common economic problems with a sense of common purpose and to reach toward mutually consistent economic strategies through better cooperation. . . . But of course they met again in London precisely because they didn't keep to this principle.

The problem was defined by the Atlantic Council of the United States just before the London meeting. "So far," it stated, "the efforts of the industrial nations to work together have been sporadic, hesitant, and groping—forced by events rather than directed by foresight."

"Timely international consultation has too often been shunted aside in favor of unilateral actions. The international machinery at hand has in too many cases proved unwieldy. . . . they should now consciously and deliberately undertake, in an orderly way, the harmonization of a broad

range of their economic policies. For it is clear that none of the major economic problems which they face . . . can be successfully attacked if each acts alone or, indeed, unless the key nations act in concert."

The truth is, however, that the U.S. government is not organized to act together on these questions, let alone the seven separate sovereign governments, represented in London. The executive branch is separated into "foreign" and "domestic" compartments that no longer represent the spillover from one area to another.

The domestic departments deal with questions that are increasingly influential overseas (agriculture, for example) and the State and Defense Departments deal with questions that clearly impinge on the domestic life of the nation.

It is not clear, even here in Washington, who has primary responsibility for the international aspects of monetary, credit and fiscal policy, agriculture policy, trade policy, nuclear fuel policy, military and economic assistance, fisheries and seabed resources, energy and transportation by sea and air. The confusion of responsibility for such matters in the Congress is even greater, and it is interesting that while the increasingly independent mem-

bers of the Congr much to say, al promises and yan London conference a ized, none of them t talks at 10 Downing.

This is not to say was not a useful e pared to the last don economy conc thirties, it was el cess, but the w sentences is quite a but domestic politie made now, even n Bretton Woods at great war, to deal economy.

In private, the les seven major indus concede that to ach fecture of a secure v order they must ac rhetoric of "comu "harmonizing" their terests and get do lective decision-ma challenges the who and politics of natio they concede furth means not only c sions on foreign ec but domestic politie nomic decisions wh ighly affect the inflation and men other countries.

So while it is know that Jimmy well received in his advice, on, he Thomas in the Westminster and his Clarendon's Ebor leadership on these economic problems ginning. He cannot the industrial yth harmonizes his over tion, and he cannot feckively with these a unless he commits a in advance with the leaders and takes next time for a sum the world.

Herald Tribune

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Resists Stand on et Sales

adon Talks d No Accord

PARIS, May 11 (AP-DJ).—U.S. officials said today that they had no agreement with Japanese officials on a proposed trade pact that would ease Japanese export controls on U.S. goods.

The U.S. side, however, said it was willing to discuss a "package" of measures that would ease Japanese export controls on U.S. goods.

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Apparent Suicide Reported in Swiss Banking Scandals

PARIS, May 11.—Police here today reported a second apparent suicide in connection with the recent wave of scandals involving Swiss banks.

The body of Charles Leclerc, a retired manager of the bank, was found in a rooming house in Paris.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

6% Steel Price Hike Accepted

The U.S. steel industry has begun falling into step with its acknowledged leader, U.S. Steel Corp., which announced a 6-per-cent price increase Monday.

Bayer First-Quarter Sales Steady

Sales of Bayer rose 1.3 per cent in the first quarter to 5.31 billion deutsche marks from 5.24 billion DM, but consolidated earnings this year probably will not quite reach the 1976 level of 533 million DM, says Herbert Gruenewald, management board chairman.

compared with 1.65 billion DM in 1976. The investment spending is to be mostly internally financed. For all of 1977, Bayer expects a growth in sales of 6 per cent, based mostly on volume increase.

Battle for Irvine Goes On

The battle between Mobil Oil and a consortium of investors for control of the hand-rich Irvine Co. continues to heat up as rival bids almost daily push the offering price up.

Deutsche Bank Earnings Up 14.3%

Operating earnings of Deutsche Bank rose about 14.3 per cent in the first quarter from the year-ago period despite continued pressure on interest margins, says Wilhelm Christians, management board spokesman.

Negative Report Stirs Wide Controversy

Canadians at Odds Over Gas-Line Study

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Pierce controversy has erupted across Canada following a negative report Monday by a government inquiry into proposed pipelines to bring natural gas from the Arctic to southern Canada.

The recommendations, after a three-year study by Justice Thomas Berger of the British Columbia Supreme Court, have met with varying reactions among the companies involved and have split political circles and native organizations, among other concerned groups.

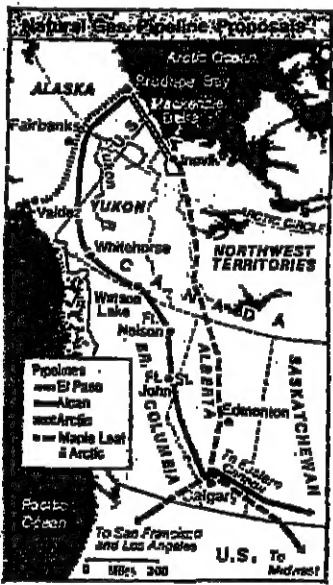
Spokesmen for companies participating in the \$1.5-billion plan for a 2,600-mile pipeline from northern Alaska through the northern Yukon and the Mackenzie Valley in the Northwest Territory, a pipeline which Judge Berger said should be abandoned, were outraged.

Acceptance of his view would do "irreversible damage to Canada," said John Stolk, president of Gulf Canada, one of the 15 Canadian and international companies, mostly based in the United States, that form the sponsoring consortium.

Promoters of an alternative southern route from Alaska called Alcan, which received qualified approval from Judge Berger, were jubilant. "We feel we've got a very lively horse in the race now," said Robert Blair, president of Foothills Pipelines Ltd., the main partner in the venture.

Judge Berger stated in his report that the Alcan project posed less threat to the environment than the others proposed, since it passes through fewer populated areas and follows the existing Alaska highway much of the way.

However, the Alcan project must get past a government inquiry headed by Dean Kenneth Lyssyk of the University of British Columbia Law School.



Map showing the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline route from the Arctic to southern Canada, passing through the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

policy in the near future. A final decision by the government on which pipeline to adopt, if any, is to follow a recommendation by the National Energy Board, the federal regulatory body for the oil and gas industry.

The board, which is still holding hearings on pipeline proposals, is expected to report by July. Meanwhile, the Berger report has stirred uncertainty and uneasiness in many boardrooms.

The rejected Mackenzie Valley line planned to bring Alaskan gas through the Yukon, in an area where Judge Berger wants a vast wildlife sanctuary established instead.

The Alcan project involves Alberta Gas Trunk Line and Westcoast Transmission, both of Canada, and Northwest Pipeline Corp. of Utah.

Foothills Pipe Lines and Alberta Gas Trunk Line, both of Calgary, are partners in the Maple Leaf plan.

Backers of the Maple Leaf Alcan pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley, also rejected by Judge Berger, hope to obtain approval for a pipeline along the Dempster Highway to carry Canadian gas from the Mackenzie delta, connecting with the Alcan line at White Horse, in the Yukon.

Judge Berger had urged that all pipeline construction in the Mackenzie Valley be postponed 10 years, to give time for settlement of native peoples' land claims and to moderate the primitive hunting, fishing, trapping economy of the Indian, Eskimo and métis (mixed blood) residents of the affected area.

He warned that a premature beginning of construction could lead to violence and disorders on the part of the disaffected indigenous inhabitants.

Judge Berger also asked for a ban on all offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea until measures for preventing and cleaning up oil spills are improved. Instead of more drilling in Arctic waters, he suggested a sanctuary for white whales, an important food source for Eskimos.

Leaders of the two main opposition parties in the federal Parliament praised the Berger report, but the Progressive Conservative party demanded a full parliamentary review of the document. The government has promised a statement on energy

Coffee Crop Seen Better in Brazil

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—This year's coffee crop in Brazil, the world's leading producer, is expected to rebound sharply from last season's frost-reduced harvest, the Agriculture Department said today.

Dollar Rises As Deposit Rates Go Up

LONDON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Expectations of higher U.S. interest rates helped the dollar gain against most major currencies on foreign-exchange markets today, dealers said.

U.K. Reports \$22.2 Billion Foreign Debt In Its Borrowings For the Public Sector

LONDON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Britain's public-sector foreign currency debt totaled about \$22.2 billion on April 1 and was costing about \$1.3 billion annually in interest payments, the Treasury said today in its latest monthly Economic Progress Report.

The statistical summary also showed that scheduled repayments of principal would start to rise sharply in 1979 and reach a peak of \$4.7 billion in 1981.

The \$22.2-billion figure for outstanding foreign currency debt was based only on loans that have been drawn down. For example, Britain has drawn only \$1.5 billion so far on a standby facility of \$3.9 billion granted by the International Monetary Fund.

This year, scheduled principal repayments total \$200 million, but in 1978 they will rise to \$800 million and they will go to \$2.4 billion in 1979. In 1980, the payments will total \$3.2 billion and in the following year they will reach the peak of \$4.7 billion.

France's reserves rose 639 million francs (\$127 million) in April to \$2,843 billion francs, the Finance Ministry said today.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, May 11 (AP-DJ).—France's reserves rose 639 million francs (\$127 million) in April to \$2,843 billion francs, the Finance Ministry said today.

U.S. Sets Phased Ban Of Fluorocarbon Spray

By Constance D'auvin

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—In an effort to protect the earth's ozone layer, the government today announced a proposed ban on aerosol sprays containing fluorocarbon gas, to be fully in effect by April, 1978.

The gas is thought to eat away at a high-altitude level of the atmosphere that does much of the screening of ultraviolet rays, a portion of the sun's light thought to be responsible for skin cancer.

The ban would affect up to 1 billion pressurized containers manufactured every year to dispense such products as hair sprays, deodorants, household cleaners and insecticides. Substitutes for the fluorocarbon propellant are available, among them a cheaper substance composed of hydrocarbons.

While consumers stand to benefit from the action, saving anywhere from \$58 million to \$340 million a year, the aerosol container industry will lose from \$189 million to \$287 million during the first four years of the ban, the announcement indicated.

Food and Drug Administration Commissioner Donald Kennedy also for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Consumer Product Safety Commission—the two agencies which have jurisdiction over products which use the aerosol. The agencies said fluorocarbon propellants should be phased out in three steps beginning almost 18 months from now and ending on April 15, 1979.

Mr. Kennedy predicted that failure to ban fluorocarbons in sprays could add 120,000 new skin-cancer cases each year. He said the chemicals "subject all of us to an increased risk of skin cancer and to an increased risk of environmental change that might include altered climate and adverse crop conditions."

In view of the fact that ozone depletion is a global problem, Mr. Kennedy noted that the U.S. ban alone could not remove the threat. He expressed hope that other nations would follow the U.S. lead.

Fear For Descendants

"Unless we begin now in order to deal with this issue," he said, "then those who come after us may suffer. And the fault would be our own timidity and shortsightedness."

The proposed ban exempts a few products—estimated at 2 to 3 per cent of the market—because they are considered essential, and no substitute propellants have yet been found. The exempt products include over-the-counter drugs used as inhalers by asthma sufferers, contraceptive vaginal foams and cytology fixatives used in diagnosing cancer.

Industry Converting

WASHINGTON, May 11 (Reuters).—The aerosol industry will not be adversely affected by the proposed ban on use of chlorofluorocarbons, a spokesman said today, because "aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbon propellants are being converted to other propellants as quickly as possible."

Ralph Engel of the Council on Atmospheric Sciences, an industry trade group, said less than 30 per cent of aerosol products now on the market use chlorofluorocarbons.

Market Is Off Broadly Over Credit Fears

Dow Average Drops 9.24 After Sell-Offs

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Heavy institutional liquidation of high-quality issues dragged stock prices broadly lower in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The unsettling factor in the session was market concern that the Federal Reserve Board may be tightening credit further, analysts said. This could force up the prime rate, which has been at 6 1/4 per cent for most banks since December.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 9.24 points to 858.80. Losers outnumbered gainers 870 to 535. At 3 p.m. it was down 7.29.

Volume totaled 18,880,000 shares, compared with 21,090,000 shares yesterday.

The market decline deepened late in the session following remarks by Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns that "policies for stimulating employment on which we have relied in the past—such as budget deficits and easy credit—don't work well in an environment that has become highly sensitive to inflationary fears and expectations."

Among the stocks hardest hit today were such former institutional favorites as IBM and Eastman Kodak, both of which reached new lows for the year. IBM dropped 2 3/8 to 253 and Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 38 1/4.

Dr. Pepper, the day's most active issue, was unchanged at 11 1/4.

Among other losers, Johnson & Johnson fell 1 3/4 to 62 3/4. Sears was down 1 1/4 to 37 3/4 and Du Pont declined 1 1/4 to 126 1/2. Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The Amex index was down 0.21 at 114.04.

Company Report

Revenue	Profits	Grumman
First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue (millions)	382.8	380.3
Profits (millions)	7.93	6.4
Per Share	1.00	0.84

Europe Firm Offers to Buy U.S. Retailer

MINNEAPOLIS, May 11 (Reuters).—Gamble-Skogmo, a major retailing group, said today it has received a preliminary proposal from a European company seeking to acquire all of its common stock at \$48 a share in cash, a transaction valued at almost \$200 million.

Trading in the shares was halted on the New York Stock Exchange pending the announcement. The shares were last quoted at \$34.25.

Gamble-Skogmo declined to identify the European firm. It said completion of the deal would require substantial financing and approval by Skogmo stockholders and various U.S. and foreign government agencies.

U.S. \$40,000,000 The City of Winnipeg 8 1/2% Debentures 1987

Wood Gundy Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Richardson Securities of Canada
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
The Bank of Bermuda
Bank Heuvel & Cie. A.G.
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (R.A.I.I.)
Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neufchâteau, Luxembourg
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank
Berliner Handels- und Bankverein
Burns Fry
Commerzbank
Credito Italiano
Credito Italiano e Commercio
Daiva Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale
Dominion Securities
European Banking Company
Fuji Kasei Bank
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen
Gulf International Bank B.S.C.
Hill Samuel & Co.
Kansai-Osaka-Paniki
Kjebenhavn Handelsbank
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Leclercq, Beaulieu Inc.
McLeod, Young Weir & Company
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
New Japan Securities
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities
Riesner, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Rea Brothers Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Société Bancaire Belge (Overseas) Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sumitomo Finance International
Tradition Securities
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (U.B.A.F.)
Veritas and Wierbank
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.
Astraire & Co.
Banca del Giardin
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Générale de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Rothschild
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International
Chase Manhattan
Credito Commercial de France
Credito Industriale d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A.
Credito Italiano e Commercio
Credito Lyonnais
Credito Suisse White Weld
Credito Italiano e Commercio
Dresdner Bank
Financor
Gefina International
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hekingen Osakepankki
IBJ International
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kidder, Peabody International
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Lazard Frères & Cie.
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)
Mead & Co.
Merck, Finck & Co.
Midland Denbury
Nesbitt, Thomson
Nomura Europe N.Y.
Orion Bank
Pictet International
Privatbanken
Scandinavian Bank
Standardbank
Ständarvskilda Banken
Société Financière Assurances (SOFIAS)
Société Générale de Banque
Société Générale de Banque
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley
Yamaichi International (Europe)

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 11

Journal of Management Studies, 39(6), 708–724.

1977 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$				S&P 3 p.m. Prev. High. Low. Div in \$				1977 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$				S&P 3 p.m. Prev. High. Low. Div in \$				1977 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$				S&P 3 p.m. Prev. High. Low. Div in \$				
20	67%	SHIORT	3.20	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
21	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
22	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
23	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
24	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
25	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
26	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
27	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
28	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
29	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
30	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
31	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
32	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
33	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
34	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
35	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
36	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
37	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
38	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	15%
39	34%	SHIORT	1.00	7	160	60	65	34%	24	21%	TEC	1.08	10	47	24	21%	20	20	17%	12	150	20	15	

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 11

Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amex 100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Amex 200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Amex 300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
Amex 400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
Amex 500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 11, 1977

Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bell	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of O	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds

Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bell	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of O	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bell	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
1000 Bk of O	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,000,000

City of Oslo

8.75% Notes due 1992

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y 10, 1977

Republic National Bank of New York

had a loan to deposit ratio of 55.9% at March 31, 1977.

Highlights at 3/31/77

Capital:	\$179,109,217
Deposits:	\$1,612,636,635
Net loans:	\$901,370,893
Total assets:	\$2,016,193,236

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New Issue May 12, 1977

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Interest: 7 3/4% p.a., payable annually on May 1
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Listing: Frankfurt am Main

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This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Bruins Fume at Defeat

nadiens' Advantage at 2-0

anton Keesee
L. May 11 (NYT)—
n goes up in smoke
National Hockey
ffs, coach Don Chers-
Bruins probably
to 1 suspect.
hat his club's 3-0
night was the result
advantages given the
nadiens in their own
y called the Stanley
a joke, blasphemed
as and defended his
ks against the Can-
ins as "just frustra-

Canadians scored
cal in the final pe-
h their second vic-
od contest in the
-game championship
en a close-checking
few hard shots on
part.
Though the
of the Canadiens in
o periods, 16 to 11,
red twice in the se-
o take the momen-
the final goal the
ed to taking wicked
another while re-
als was looking the
th the usual retali-
s turning the game
alled mayhem. At
ans were punching
ers were swinging

ers, Walton Win Big Challenge

), Ore., May 11
his team trailing
id center Bill Wal-
ack on his face.
ed basketball's most
-Kareem Abdul-
In a brilliant
th-quarter scoring
ion led the Trail
the Los Angeles
7, last night.
he gives Portland a
the best-of-seven
erence title series in
Basketball Associa-
s Trail Blazer tri-
y night here will
e Lakers and put

ior League Standings

LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
AL Division				
1	15	9	.625	0
2	14	12	.538	1 1/2
3	13	13	.500	2 1/2
4	12	14	.462	3 1/2
5	10	16	.385	5 1/2
6	9	17	.346	6 1/2
NL Division				
1	19	10	.655	0
2	17	11	.607	1 1/2
3	14	11	.560	3
4	13	14	.481	4 1/2
5	13	14	.481	4 1/2
6	12	17	.414	7 1/2

h—Not Americans
ognize Cruguet's Feat

By Gerald Eskenazi
YORK, May 11 (NYT)—Back in Paris, Jean Cruguet
nized as a Frenchman again in newspaper headlines,
edict Monday he was only a jockey who happened
in the Kentucky Derby last Saturday.
istake, no mention was made that the black-haired
3 was making his first appearance since guiding
ew to the Derby victory.
n't understand that," said Jorge Velasquez. "His
inside mine as we waited in the gate for the second
d I said to Cruguet, 'Did you ride in the first race?'
they must have made the announcement already be-
n't had a thing."
e jockeys, in fact, were perturbed because Cruguet's
not recognized. To the 14,515 fans, he might just as
been returning from Calder Race Course.
Venezia, the jockeys' Guild representative, lodged a
th the assistant race-caller, Marshall Cassidy.
th happened to me," said Velasquez. "I think I'd
turotte wondered why he had been honored twice
ning Derbies—about Riva Ridge and Secretariat—
I Cordero Jr. also had been mentioned after scoring
naked and Sold Foras.
didn't do it for Jean because he's not a show-off,
oke, answering himself. "They want colorful riders,
keeps getting criticized for the way he rides Seattle
Cruguet was not upset. He rode in only the second
arned \$35 (\$21,433 less than he earned his previous
is mount, Daruma, finished 11th of the 12 starters.
in the featured eighth race was scratched.
okay," said Cruguet. "I got a call on Sunday from
n, who trains in France. He told me I became a
n again. Before I won the Derby they used to call
nican, like I deserted my country. But the headlines
nman Wins Derby." They didn't even mention I
se named Seattle Slew."
eonic Frenchman admitted he made one mistake over
nd.
n I left for the plane Sunday morning I wore a
hat said, 'Seattle Slew I Love You.' Then I took my
f on the plane and people were coming up to me to
p asking for my autograph."
ally, Aqueduct officials knew that Cruguet had won
y. Dave Johnson, the track announcer, had been
to announce the fact before the second race.
en wrote his name on top of the second-race card,"
nson, pointing to the bold orange letters. "But just
e horses went on the track I got a phone call and
I was going to mention Cruguet's Derby in the eighth
t Cruguet's horse got scratched. I'll talk about it
v."
other jockeys appeared more distressed than Cruguet
e oversight. Outwardly, Cruguet likes to present a
d appearance. But there was a hint of Gallic cynicism
said, after being asked how good Seattle Slew was:
to say, "Look at what that horse had to over-
ad training and a bad jockey."

Less than five minutes later,
Doug Risebrough took a pass
from Lafleur and beat Cheevers
from the face-off circle. Then
in the third period, Steve Shutt
broke free and fired a 45-footer
past Cheevers, who had come far
out to cut down the angle.
Almost lost in the madcap fin-
ish was the realization that Ken
Dryden, Montreal's goaltender,
had notched his 100th shutout
of the playoffs and the eighth of
his post-season career. He stop-
ped 22 shots. The Canadiens had
only 19.
"The third goal was the back-
breaker," said coach Scotty Bow-
man of Montreal.
"You're in the game when
you're one goal down or even
two behind, but a third goal
shuts the door. Here they are
playing good hockey and they're
looking like they're blaming
themselves for getting frustrated."

"The first goal of a game like
this is so important," said Mi-
lbury, a rookie defenseman, in
the dressing room. "Wicks gave them
a power play on a call he should
never have made."
"He didn't even see what hap-
pened, but he turned as Lafleur
hit me with his stick."
"Gee, Lafleur wouldn't do that
without any reason," Wicks pro-
bably thought, so he gave me 2
minutes, too. For no reason, a
garbage call."

Fast Comeback From Ailments for Reds' Nolan

ST. LOUIS, May 11 (UPI)—
Garry Nolan, burdened with a
double illness in spring train-
ing, has proved his recovery to
be as rapid as his fastball.
"I wasn't sure what I could do,
but it was nice to be back on
the mound," Nolan said. "I
found out I still can throw
strikes, and striking out Lou
Brock to start the game really
got me going."
Nolan had an infected right
foot and mononucleosis and had
not pitched since an exhibition
game March 29.
He held the St. Louis Cardinals
to three hits in five innings
last night before leaving with
cramps in his thighs, and re-
leasers Pedro Borbon and Early
Seaver took the lead as the
Cincinnati Reds snapped a five-
game losing streak with a 2-1
victory.
"I had good velocity on my
pitches," Nolan said, "but I guess
that from all that's happened to
me I didn't have enough gas to
finish the game. After all, two
weeks ago I was sick, I felt
terrible."
Nolan's teammates scored two
runs over the first four innings
with Pete Rose and Ed Arm-
brister driving them in and
Nolan contributing a sacrifice.
Nolan began limping noticeably
when he ran out a single in the
Reds' sixth.

Expos 4, Dodgers 3

At Montreal, rookie Warren
Cromartie's seventh-inning dou-
ble drove in the winning run and
gave the Expos a 4-3 victory
over Los Angeles in the first
night game played at Olympic
Stadium. With the score tied
3-3 in the seventh, Dave Cash
and Ellis Valentine walked off
loser Burt Hooton and Cromartie
followed with a double off the
center field fence.
Steve Rogers scattered nine hits
in posting his fourth victory in
five decisions and his fourth
straight complete game. He
struck out eight and walked one.
Philles 3, Giants 0
At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt
and Greg Luzinski supported the
four-hit pitching of Steve Car-
lton with homers to lead the
Phillies to a 3-0 victory over
San Francisco. Carlton did not
walk a batter and struck out
three to gain his fourth triumph
in five decisions.
Cubs 11, Astros 5
At Houston, Steve Ontiveros
and George Mitterwald each
drove in four runs to lead the
Chicago Cubs to their sixth
straight victory, an 11-5 rout
of the Astros.
Ontiveros singled home two
runs in the fourth, drove in one
in the sixth and doubled home
a run in the ninth. Mitterwald
drove in three runs in the fourth
and singled in his fourth
home run and singled in a
run in the ninth.
Twins 7, Tigers 5
At Detroit, Bob Randall's two-
out sixth-inning double drove in

NBA Playoff

WEST. CONF. SEMI.
Tuesday's Games
Portland 122, Los Angeles 117 (Lucas,
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Abernathy 16).

Tuesday's Line Scores

TEAM	W	L	Pct	GB
AL Division				
1	15	9	.625	0
2	14	12	.538	1 1/2
3	13	13	.500	2 1/2
4	12	14	.462	3 1/2
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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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HEAVYWEIGHT LINE-UP—Ken Norton tips the scales at 222 3/4 pounds for his fight against Duane Bobick, far left, who weighed 215 1/2. Looking on at Madison Square Garden are former champions Joe Frazier, left of Norton, and Floyd Patterson.

Fast Comeback From Ailments for Reds' Nolan

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Twins 7, Tigers 5
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Connors Opens WCT Finale,
Ends Panatta Confidence

By Barry Lorge
DALLAS, May 11 (UPI)—There
was Adriano Panatta, serving at
5-3 in the second set, his confi-
dence expanding like a windsock
catching an unexpected evening
breeze. He only had to hold serve
and he would be level with Jim-
my Connors, in grand position to
overtake him in their opening
match of the World Champions-
hip Tennis Finals.
The sturdy, handsome 6-foot-
2-inch No. 1 player of Italy re-
turned back for a big first serve,
but hit it long. He went for a
deep second one and missed it.
Too. A despondent look crept
across Panatta's delicate Roman
features. A minute later, the ex-
pression turned to despair.
Connors, playing in Dallas for
the first time in his pro career,
broke Panatta's serve at love and
won four straight games to take
the second set and reassert his
grasp on a match that had look-
ed briefly as if it might be slip-
ping away.
Never in trouble on his serve
thereafter, Connors cruised to a
6-4, 7-5, 6-4 victory in 2 hours
3 minutes in his debut at South-
ern Methodist University's Moody
Coliseum.
Connors, the pick to win this
\$200,000 final playoff for the top
eight finishers in the January-
through-April World Series of
Tennis tournament circuit, de-
lighted the 9,138 spectators, a
record tennis crowd for this city.
Standing eight to 10 feet be-
hind the baseline to get an extra
split second to judge Panatta's
powerful serves, Connors return-

The Heavyweight Test
Bobick vs. Norton Fight
Will Oust 1 Contender

By Red Smith
NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT)—Now that peace has broken out
in George Foreman's bosom, removing him from the raffish environs
of the prize ring, there remain three logical contenders for the heavy-
weight championship of the world—Ken Norton, Duane Bobick and
Jimmy Young.
Tomorrow there will be two. For Norton and Bobick have a
meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight and each plans to elimi-
nate the other. Muhammad Ali has signed a contract to defend
the championship against tonight's winner in Rio de Janeiro in
September, but in the wonderful world of fistfighting a signature on
a contract is a name writ in water. After taking a whipping and
a decision from Norton in Yankee Stadium last Sept. 26, Ali retired
forever, and that period has now expired. Coming out of retirement
next Monday night, he will honor his commitments by risking violent
death at the hands of Alfredo Brangulosa, the noted Spanish can-
vassack. So how do tonight's principals feel about their chances for
a shot at the title? "I'll believe it," Ken Norton says, "when I have
him in there and the bell rings."
"I really don't know what to believe," says Bobick, "because he
never knows what he's going to do. He signed to fight me and
retired instead. Now he's coming back to fight some sully from
Spain or somewhere, and when I beat Norton he'll say, 'Now beat
Jimmy Young,' and when I beat Young he'll say, 'Beat Foreman.'"
"If I have to fight Young, Ali should step aside and let Jimmy
and me fight for the championship, because after I beat Kenny
there'll only be the three of us."

Real Confidence
As a professional, Bobick has not had a lot of experience with
competent opponents but he does have a lot of red hair and a lot
of words and he has learned a lot from his vocabulary.
"When I beat Norton," he says, "When I beat Young," and he gives
the impression that the confidence he expresses is real.
"When you're fighting a man weighing 220 pounds or so," he
said the other day, "you know you might be beaten. You know
you might be knocked out. All of us have to face that, but I think
it hits Norton more than most. He is susceptible to negative think-
ing. I question Kenny's confidence."
Bobick observed that Norton relied for encouragement on Arthur
Ellen, a hypnotist who has worked with Jackie Jensen, the former
Yankee outfielder; Don Sutton, the Los Angeles pitcher, and Maury
Wilks, the former infielder. "Ken talks a lot about positive think-
ing," Duane said. "He seems to need help more than most."
As for his own attitude, Bobick said, "I think about this fight
just about every night when I'm dropping off to sleep. I think my
way through the fight with Kenny. I assume he'll be sharp and
think about being sharper, about getting off first, about bettering
myself. I think back to fights I've had when I was successful doing
what I planned, the Randy Neumann fight and the one with Chuck
Wepper. I went into both of those knowing what the opponent
would try to do and determined to make him change my way."
"Neumann tried to box and move. I knew he'd move. So I
boxed and moved with him. Then he tried to punch with me, and
that's when I caught him (fourth round). I knew Wepper would
try everything, and he did. He tried elbows, hitting low, butting.
I was ready and I countered him and stopped him in six."
"With Scrap Iron Johnson it was pretty much a war, but I took
no great satisfaction from that fight because he was right there in
front of me all the time. He didn't come out for the fifth round.
If he had, I'm confident I would have knocked him out in five."

Similarity
"Bobick is a very durable fighter," Norton said, "and a lot better
than people think he is. He's in about the same position I was when I
fought Ali the first time and (announcer) Howard Cosell said it
was an outrage. I didn't belong in the ring with the champ. After
I broke Ali's jaw I asked Howard, 'What about it?' He said, 'I was
wrong,' and I said, 'You always were.'"
Ken had been reading the papers. "I see," he said, "where
Bobick's gonna knock me out in seven or eight. Shucks, that means
all that training is down the drain. I think it'll be a very interesting
fight for a few rounds and then very lopsided. There was a luncheon
where Bobick said he'd be lighter than he was for Wepper, and
faster. Well, if he's got speed he's been concealing it very well."
"He's saying something about coming straight at me and stopping me
with body punches. He don't punch that good. If we get to
trading body punches, I'll back him up."
It is Norton who remembers that the last time he fought in
New York, against Ali, he won the fight but not the decision.
"Bobick is a new face," he said, "and white. If he won, it would
be good for boxing. If this goes the full 12, I'll lose."
"The decision for Ali smelled," a man said, "but there's no such
thing as a New York decision. New York has good officials and
they usually call 'em right."
"I know," Ken said, "but I'm taking no chances. I don't want
Bobick to be wrong, so I'm gonna end it in seven or eight."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Roulette
Blackjack
DAILY FROM 3 P.M.
Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT & BAR

